

Equality Impact and Outcome Assessment (EIA) Template - 2015

EIAs make services better for everyone and support value for money by getting services right first time.

EIAs enable us to consider all the information about a service, policy or strategy from an equalities perspective and then action plan to get the best outcomes for staff and service-users¹. They analyse how all our work as a council might impact differently on different groups². They help us make good decisions and evidence how we have reached these decisions³.

See end notes for full guidance. Either hover the mouse over the end note link (eg: Age¹⁹) or use the hyperlinks ('Ctrl' key and left click).

For further support or advice please contact the Communities, Equality and Third Sector Team on ext 2301.

1. Equality Impact and Outcomes Assessment (EIA) Template

First, consider whether you need to complete an EIA, or if there is another way to evidence assessment of impacts, or that an EIA is not needed⁴.

Title of EIA⁵	EIA for the 2015 Air Quality Action Plan	ID No.⁶	
Team/Department⁷	Environmental Protection / Environmental Health and Licencing		
Focus of EIA⁸	<p>The Air Quality Action Plan is a local authority statutory duty (under part IV of the Environment Act 1995) that is required following the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The AQMA is declared for none compliance with legally binding limits for nitrogen dioxide that are for the protection of human health and outdoor air. Brighton's main AQMA covers the urban centre. A smaller area includes the High Street in Rottingdean village. The city's AQMAs include residential and retail areas with a varied range of deprived and affluent groups.</p> <p>The purpose of the Equalities Impact Assessment is to insure that no group is disadvantaged in any way due to the proposals in the air quality action plan and to identify health benefits that will be inclusive across the population. Air pollution affects the population disproportionately. The most vulnerable are the; elderly, neo natal infants and babies, those with occupational history of working with asbestos and coal dust, adults with history of smoking and drug use and those in sedentary, care, less active lifestyles and people that have lived next to a confined road for a long duration.</p>		

The quality of housing; façade and fenestration at roadside (a few feet / metres from a road carriageway or junction) may also be an influence on in-home dose and exposure to road traffic pollution. Rent and property prices are high for much of the city's AQMA. Poor ambient air quality due to emissions from road traffic is not exclusive to deprived areas. Varied groups including affluent people are exposed to airborne pollution that they breathe in whilst in their homes, cars and on the street.

List of measures highlighted with potential impact on protected groups:

- Anti-Idling signs on all taxi ranks in around the AQMA. Avoid fuel consumption and emissions when not moving.
- Extra no engine idling signs to be considered for loading areas applicable for all vehicle types
- Encourage domestic solid fuel burning to use smokeless fuels and exempt appliances
- Households not to use fires to dispose of waste in the AQMA
- Consider impact of pedestrian crossing points on traffic flow and impact on emissions and air quality have regard to implications for disabled groups
- Review Central parking spaces that attracts traffic into the AQMA Consider disable parking to ensure appropriate to people's needs
- Seek Opportunities for new Taxi Ranks, consider proximity to residential and ambient air quality when selected appropriate sites

2. Update on previous EIA and outcomes of previous actions

What actions did you plan since the 2010 AQAP EIA? (List them from the previous EIA)	What improved as a result? What outcomes have these actions achieved?	What <u>further</u> actions do you need to take? (add these to the Action plan below)
2010 Auto Oil Programme to encourage cleaner vehicles with lower emissions	Limited Improvement as a result because tail pipe testing tended not be realistic of driving conditions in urban areas such as the Brighton and Portslade AQMA	More accurate real world and track testing to represent real world drive cycles
Clear zone open to pedestrians and restricted for vehicles	Good progress areas such as New Street can help the AQMA and the urban realm where there are high pedestrian counts	Comments on new schemes or changes to the urban realm in the AQMA
Behavioural change in the way people travel especially in the AQMA. Encourage use of walking and cycling and mass use of public transport.	Excellent progress	Simon Hickmotts team are carrying out proactive door knocking.
Education Initiatives schools and universities	Excellent progress Lectures or interactive talks to local school, universities, sustainability conference.	More of the same ongoing improvement to webpages

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know ⁹ ? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you ¹⁰ ? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean ¹¹ ? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do ¹² ? All potential actions to: • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Age ¹³	More vulnerable are elderly people and those in care living by roadside in the AQ Management Area. Sedentary lifestyles are more vulnerable to pollution than active ones.	OAPs and young people tend to be more concerned about air pollution than people of working age.	Impacts and perceptions not likely to be equal across the population	Insure people of working age make good decisions that benefit the most vulnerable age groups.
Disability ¹⁴	Taxis are offering increased mobility assistance to those with disability needs. In the city centre where space is very limited this service may be more affective in providing travel for those with a disability than on street disabled parking bays.	More taxi ranks in the city centre woven into new transport schemes and developments but not so close to residential that this may cause complaints for fumes and engine noise.	Recognise that Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles (WAV) may increase the size of vehicles and this can influence emissions per km.	Training for licenced taxis drivers to assist with disability mobility and those in care. Recognition that many in need of assistance may not be wheel chair users. Taxi licencing to favour low fuel consumption and low NOx emission vehicles without compromising targets for WAV %.
Gender reassignment ¹⁵	Potentially vulnerable to inhalation of pollutants if on a prescribed course of medication / rehabilitation.			
Pregnancy and maternity ¹⁶	Local mothers have expressed concern regarding roadside pollution in their homes.	Some have requested relocation to better areas or an improvement to fenestration or ventilation in the residence.	Important to reduce dose and exposure to pollution in AQMA residences adjacent to roadside.	More effective low emission vehicles. Possible that not all vehicle movements are necessary for <2 miles in the AQMA.

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Race¹⁷	The City Centre AQMA is racially mixed and more diverse than both BHCC and England's average.	The AQMA is more ethnically diverse than both England and Brighton and Hove as a whole	Lack of action to improve local air quality could be discriminatory.	On right track to prioritise improvements where the most dwellings are affected by pollution.
Religion or belief¹⁸	Health impacts of airborne pollution in The AQMA affect those with; no religion, Christian, Buddhist, Muslim and others.	Rottingdean Parish Council tends to feel neglected within the wider Unitary Authority. Taxi driver lifestyles are common amongst the Egyptian Muslim community.	Targeted messages	Potential outreach to various groups to foster good relations and avoid health deprivation
Sex/Gender¹⁹	May influence lifestyle and travel choices.	Woman, mothers and older men tend to be more concerned about airborne pollution.	Targeted messages	Messages to women, and older people groups
Sexual orientation²⁰	Thought to be most diverse in East Brighton and Kemp Town which is part of Brighton's Air Quality Management Area.	Concern about air pollution, health and traffic in confined spaces is high amongst residence of Kemp Town and St James Street.	Suggests that high density neighbourhoods and or entertainment districts more likely to be concerned about health of the urban environment	Further community engagement and awareness
Marriage and civil partnership²¹	Parts of the AQMA have more co-habitation than married couples.	Partners likely to encourage early doctor visits for their spouses.	Middle-age and older single people without a close friend or carer likely to be more vulnerable to a poor environment.	Potential outreach and education

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Community Cohesion²²	Main roads, traffic and pollution can cause community severance.	This can influence the number of friends and social interactions.	Potential influence on mental health and drug abuse in the AQMA.	Potential for social services to be aware of a poorer environment in the designated area.
Other relevant groups²³	Air pollution affects people with varied financial means. Rent and Property prices are very high in the AQMA. People are exposed to pollutants in their homes and cars and to a lesser extent walking and cycling.	Pollution is inhaled by a broad spectrum of the population that includes deprived and affluent individuals.	Whilst the AQMA scores highly in terms of deprivation indices, it also has high levels of education, home ownership and lower than average levels of obesity.	Measures to improve the problem need to be inclusive and receive support from a broad representation of the city.
Cumulative impact²⁴	Cumulative impacts of air pollutants with smoking, drug use and occupational hazards such as past or present working with asbestos or coal dust. Poor diet and a lack of exercise.	Poor respiratory and circulatory health can be linked with a lack of activity.	Advice to stay indoors during pollution episodes (particles, ozone and nitrogen dioxide) needs to be balanced with encouraging more active forms of travel on a day to day basis.	Adapting to pollution linked with adapting to climate change. Lifestyle choices in terms of activity, diet and the locations people choose to spend time; run, walk, café, eat-picnic, relax and sleep. High capacity Care Homes in places such as Patcham are outside of the AQMA.
Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations²⁵				

Analysis using the Community Insight tool shows that compared to the whole of Brighton & Hove (and England) the BHCC AQMA (Air Quality Management Area) has demographic differences with a higher proportion of some protected characteristics. Findings as follows for the main Brighton, Hove and Portslade AQMA:

- **The area has one of the highest population densities in England i.e. 100 people per hectare: (even though approximately half of the area comprises road carriageway, concourses and traffic gyratory)**
- **Population of the area is 9,000 with many residential dwellings adjacent to transport corridors including bus and taxi routes**
- **The AQMA has 34% overcrowded housing a much higher proportion than for the whole City and England**
- **Net migration into the AQMA with a sharp increase in population to the area from 2012/13**
- **Excellent public transport links with high visitor numbers and through traffic**
- **Higher than average property prices and rents**
- **High percentage of residents of working age and a lower than average proportion of pensioners and children**
- **People in the AQMA have achieved above average educational attainment and 72.4% of adults are economically active which is above the City average**
- **62% of households in the AQMA do not own a car which is exceptional for England**
- **Lower than average obesity (possibly linked with higher than average active movement, walking and cycling)**
- **The highest rates of residential turnover are amongst young adults**
- **Old people and infants are more vulnerable to airborne pollution and are more likely to settle in the AQMA for a number of years and are therefore more likely to be exposed to pollutants over longer durations**
- **Better than average diets (excellent access to food choice)**
- **Higher incidence of smoking and binge drinking compared to BHCC and England averages**
- **Higher proportion of deaths due to lung cancer, circulatory disease and stroke compared to BHCC and England averages**
- **Higher likelihood of hospital admission for all causes including; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and stroke**
- **Community Insight shows the AQMA is a health deprivation hotspot**
- **Male life expectancy two years lower than for the whole City and three years less than the average for England**
- **Lower proportion of deaths expected for respiratory diseases may relate to young adult population profile in the AQMA**
- **The AQMA is Ethnically diverse with a higher than average percentage Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Population**

Rottingdean High Street AQMA

- **Traffic emissions in a confined space with retail and residential**
- **Relatively few bus and taxi movements**
- **Very high private car usage**
- **Ancient Parish Council**
- **A Heritage Building Conservation area**
- **Mostly a White British population**

Measures to improve air quality are inclusive of a diverse population that lives in a range of affluent and deprived private and public sector housing.

3. List detailed data and/or community feedback which informed your EIA

Title (of data, research or engagement)	Date	Gaps in data	Actions to fill these gaps (add these to the Action plan below)
Mapping of pollution levels and declaration of the Air Quality Management Area	2010 to 2014	Can depend on location of Traffic Counts	Liaise with Transport Authority to Determine which traffic counts continue
Arc GIS (Geographical Information System) Address Gazetteer can counts the number of residential dwellings	Early 2015	Archive data prior to 2014 not available	N/A
Local Community Insight https://www.communityinsight.org/	2015	Census is March 2011, with updates to 2013	More accurate analysis of the declared AQMA
Enquires and Complaints about air pollution	2008 to 2015	N/A	Could be more proactive and less reactive

Local Action Teams and community engagement	2009 to 2015	Some community groups are more engaged with the air quality action plan than others	Each area dealt with equally in the air quality action plan having regard to the monitoring evidence
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4. Prioritised Action Plan identified with implications for the Equality Impact Assessment²⁶

Impact identified and group(s) affected	Action planned	Expected outcome	Measure of success	Timeframe
NB: These actions must now be transferred to service or business plans and monitored to ensure they achieve the outcomes identified.				
Complaints from residents about idling engines can affect taxi drivers from a variety of backgrounds	Anti-Idling signs on all taxi ranks in around the AQMA. Avoid fuel consumption and emissions when not moving.	Signs	Signs are visible and recognised in the city	2015
Complaints from residents about idling engines no engine idling signs to be considered for loading areas applicable for all vehicle types and high density residential areas with mixed population	Extra no engine idling signs to be considered for loading areas applicable for all vehicle types	Signs	Fewer complaints more awareness about not idling in high density residential areas	Ongoing
Higher Oxide of nitrogen and particulate emission from fireplace solid fuel burning in the cosmopolitan urban area	Encourage domestic solid fuel burning to use smokeless fuels and exempt appliances	Pamphlet and internet information available to those that want to install domestic stoves	Informative sent out to households especially in the Autumn	Ongoing
Complaints about bonfires used to dispose of waste influence builders and their impact on neighbourhoods	Households encouraged not to use fires to dispose of waste in AQMA where air quality is worse	Household advice when complaints received and linked with pamphlet and webpage information	Avoid complaints about fires in the AQMA	Ongoing

Emissions from stop-start road traffic on vulnerable people near roadside	Consider impact of pedestrian crossing points on traffic flow and impact on emissions and air quality have regard to implications for disabled groups	Consultation on development and crossing points be aware of disabled need and modal interchange	Less stop start traffic	Ongoing as the opportunity arises for comments
Trip generation through the AQMA contributes to nitrogen dioxide reconsider the need for ~4,000 centralised car parking spaces	Review Central parking spaces that attracts traffic along polluted transport corridors Consider disable parking to ensure appropriate needs are met. Taxis drivers trained to assist with disability transport and many minibuses have wheelchair access.	Proposal to review the amount of parking in the centre	Dialogue with Parking	2015/16
Provision of taxi ranks in the City Centre needs to grow in line with population growth and have regard to residents where there is high population density with protected characteristics	Seek Opportunities for new Taxi Ranks, consider proximity to residential and prevailing ambient air quality when appropriate sites are selected	Ranks at central locations where there is a need but not adjacent to sensitive residential site in order to minimise the risk for complaints for fumes and noise	Brought forward with new developments and the planning process	From 2014 Onwards

EIA sign-off: (for the EIA to be final an email must sent from the relevant people agreeing it or this section must be signed)

Lead Equality Impact Assessment officer:

Date:

Directorate Management Team rep or Head of Service:

Date:

Communities, Equality Team and Third Sector officer:

Date:










Local Insight profile for 'Air Quality Management Area' area

Brighton and Hove

Report created 23 September 2015



Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

 <p>Population</p>	<p>There are 8,880 people living in Air Quality Management Area</p> <p>See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion</p>	 <p>Education & skills</p>	<p>10% of people have no qualifications in Air Quality Management Area compared with 22% across England</p> <p>See pages 32-34 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress</p>
 <p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>22% of children are living in poverty in Air Quality Management Area compared with 19% across England</p> <p>See pages 10-19 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups</p>	 <p>Economy</p>	<p>37% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Air Quality Management Area compared with 39% across England</p> <p>See pages 35-39 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses</p>
 <p>Housing</p>	<p>8% of households lack central heating in Air Quality Management Area compared with 3% across England</p> <p>See pages 20-25 for more information on housing characteristics: dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding and communal establishments</p>	 <p>Access & transport</p>	<p>62% of households have no car in Air Quality Management Area compared with 26% across England</p> <p>See pages 40-42 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services</p>
 <p>Crime and Safety</p>	<p>The overall crime rate is higher than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 26-27 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates</p>	 <p>Communities & environment</p>	<p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' is higher than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 43-45 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution</p>
 <p>Health & wellbeing</p>	<p>14% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Air Quality Management Area compared with 16% across England</p> <p>See pages 28-31 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Appendix A</p>	<p>Page 46 for information on the geographies used in this report and 47 for acknowledgements</p>

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Local Insight for Brighton and Hove

Local Insight gives you access to interactive maps and reports at small area level. These reports show key social and economic indicators and allow you to compare the area selected to your own chosen comparators.

OCSI

Local Insight is a tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) based on a project developed jointly between OCSI and HACT.

OCSI develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services. A 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute, OCSI have worked with more than 100 public and community sector clients at local, national and international level. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information published by government as open data – appropriately visualised, analysed and interpreted – is a critical tool for Local Authorities.

OCSI collect all local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators relevant to local authorities to use in this report and the interactive webtool (local.communityinsight.org).

How we have identified the “Air Quality Management Area” area

The definition of the “Air Quality Management Area” area (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Air Quality Management Area” to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Air Quality Management Area”, we also show data for your selected comparator areas: Brighton and Hove and England.

This is version 1.92 of the Local Insight profile datasets and report

This report was created on 23 September 2015, and is based on version 1.92 of the Local Insight datasets and report.



Population: Age and gender

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Air Quality Management Area. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by sex and age, and the 'dependency ratio' (the ratio of non-working age to working age population). The final information box shows the population density, based on the total population divided by the area in hectares for the local area

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas by broad age band.

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
8,880	880	7,340	655	0.21
53.3% male; 46.7% female	9.9% (England average = 19.0%)	82.7% (England average = 63.8%)	7.4% (England average = 17.3%)	England average = 0.57

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2013

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2013

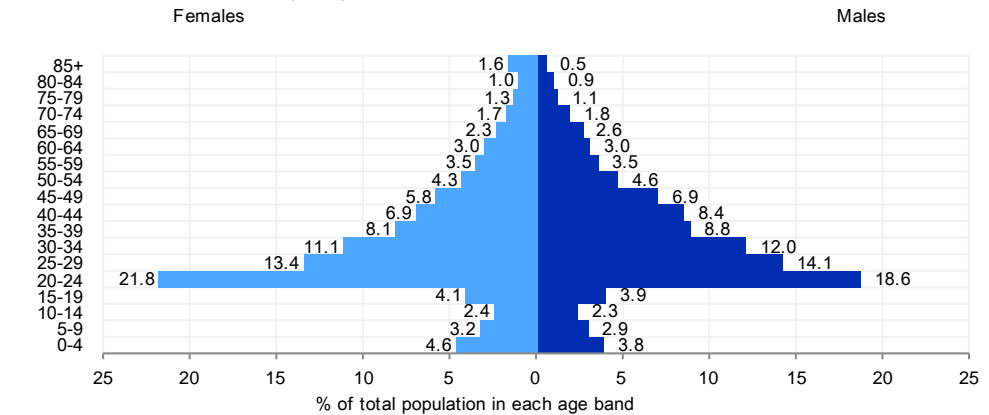


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2013
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)

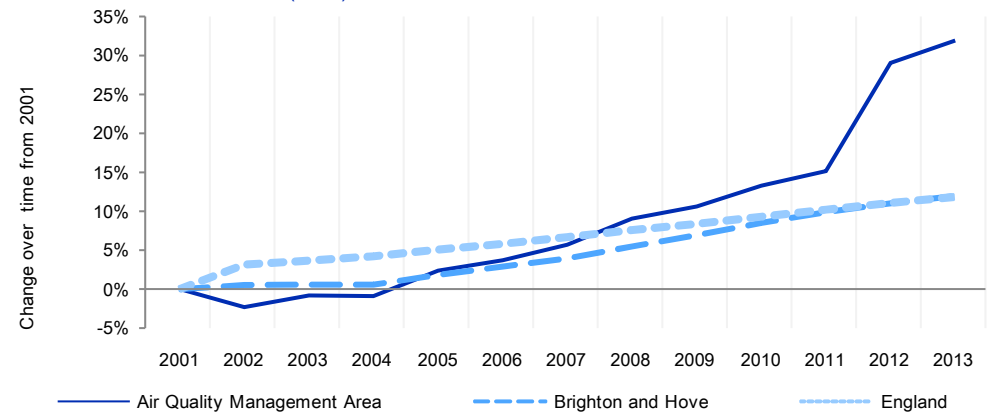
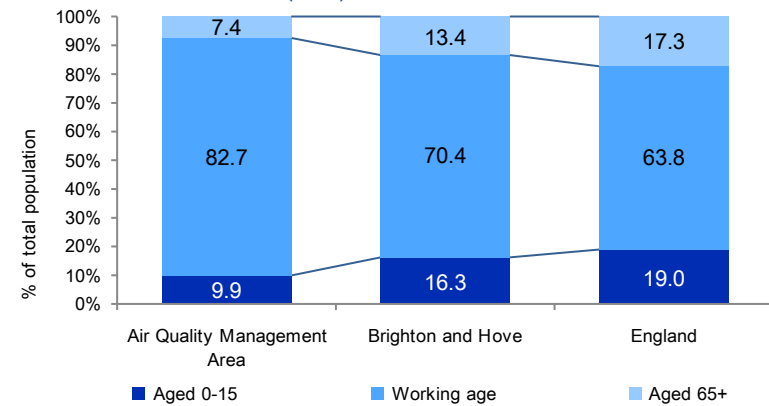


Figure: Population by age
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2013





What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Air Quality Management Area by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from Black or Minority Ethnic groups (BMEs), as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic group). The BME category includes all people who do not state their ethnicity as White British including those who identify as White but of a different ethnic identity.

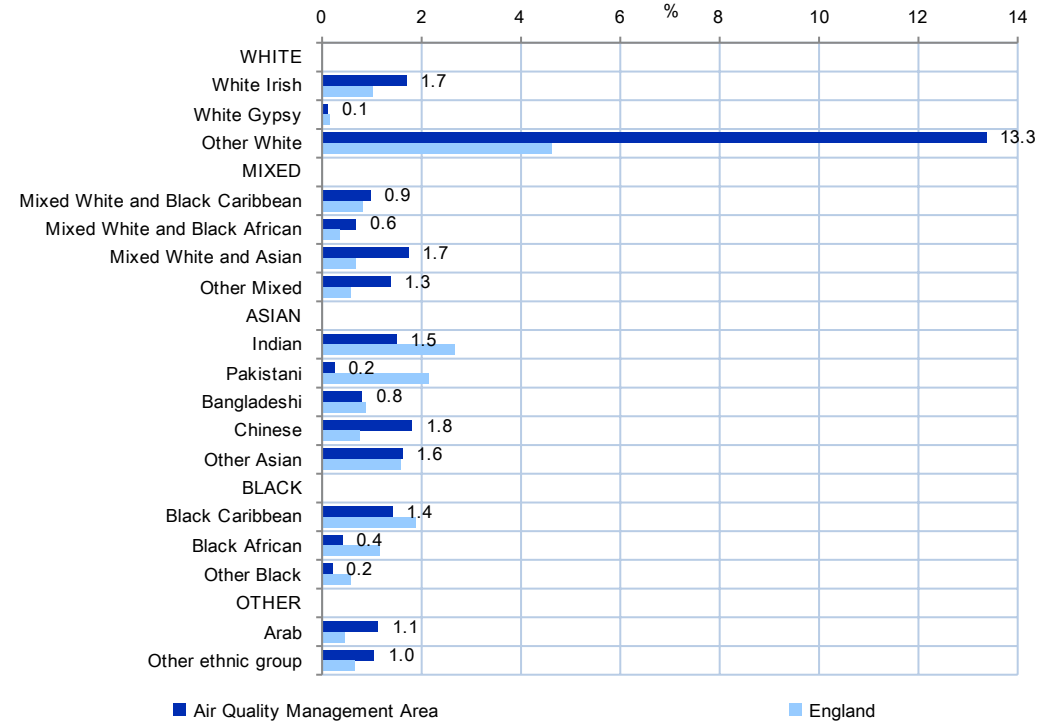
The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in BME groups by ethnic category.

White British 5,985 70.6% (England average = 79.8%)	BME 2,495 29.4% (England average = 20.2%)	White-non-British 1,275 15.0% (England average = 5.7%)	Mixed 390 4.6% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian 490 5.8% (England average = 7.8%)	Black 160 1.9% (England average = 3.5%)	Other ethnic group 175 2.1% (England average = 1.0%)	Households with multiple ethnicities 805 18.6% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Air Quality Management Area by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Air Quality Management Area who were born in England and outside the UK as well as the number of people with a UK passport and non-UK passport.

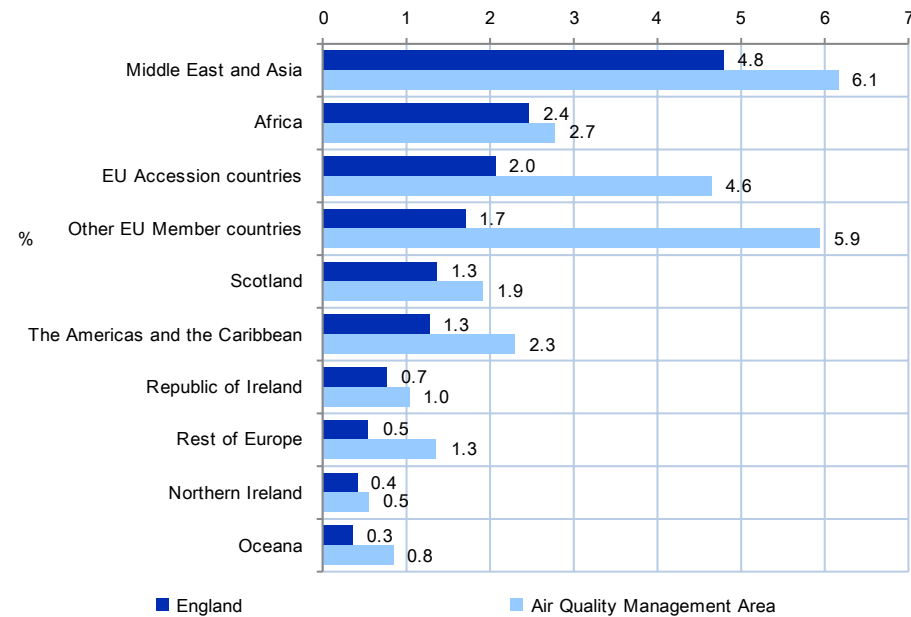
The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of people in Air Quality Management Area with one or more household members who cannot speak English.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Air Quality Management Area born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in England	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
6,040	2,120	6,260	1,680
71.2% (England average = 83.5%)	25.0% (England average = 13.8%)	73.8% (England average = 75.8%)	19.9% (England average = 8.8%)
All people in households have English as main language	At least one adult (not all) has English as main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
3,460	325	25	480
80.7% (England average = 90.9%)	7.6% (England average = 3.9%)	0.5% (England average = 0.8%)	11.2% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population born outside England
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Air Quality Management Area and across England as a whole. A migrant is defined as a person with a different address one year before Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).

The chart on the right shows the population turnover rate. This is calculated as the rate of in or out migratory moves within England and Wales per 1,000 resident population. Figures are based on GP patient register records. The left-hand bars (lighter colour) show people moving *out* of the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move away from the area. The right-hand bars (darker colour) show people moving *into* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move into the area.

The data table on the top right and the chart on the bottom right show the total number of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas. This is a measure of the number of people who have migrated to the UK from overseas to work, who have registered for a National Insurance number in the local area.

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2011)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2014)
2,890	325
34.0% (England average = 12.3%)	4.4% (England average = 1.6%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)

Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

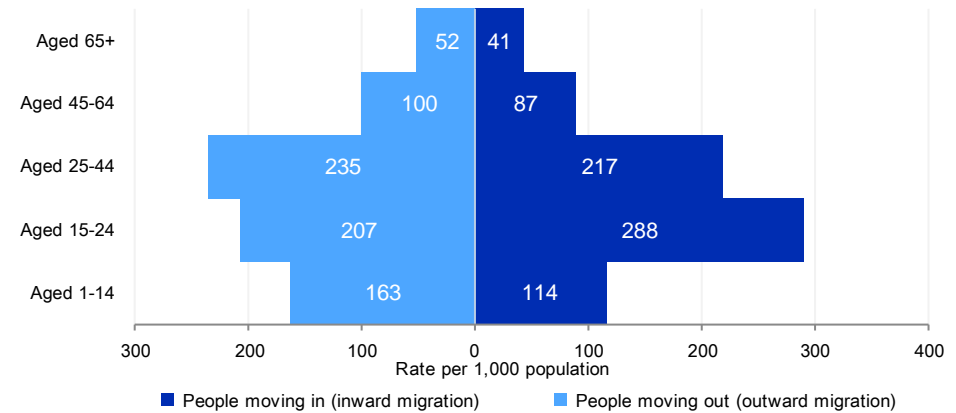
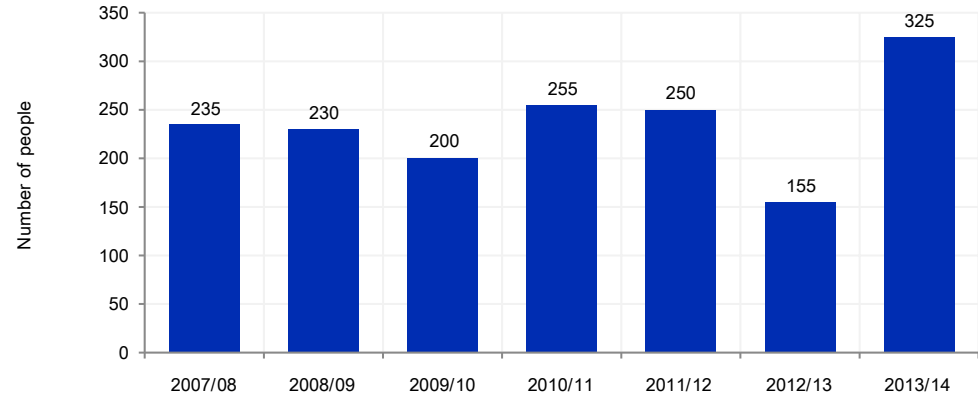


Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number

Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2014)



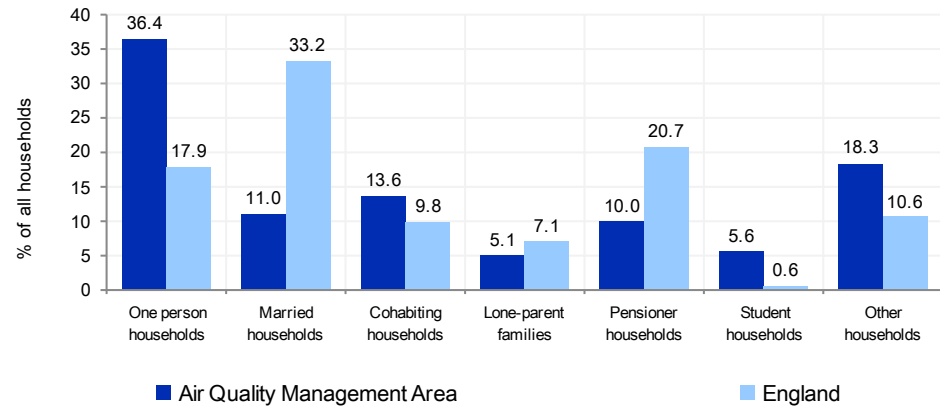


What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Air Quality Management Area. The information boxes contain the number of households in Air Quality Management Area classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart shows the same information as a percentage of all households, with comparator areas.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
430	1,560	215
10.0% (England average = 20.7%)	36.4% (England average = 17.9%)	40.6% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)
Married households	Cohabiting households	Student households
470	585	240
11.0% (England average = 33.2%)	13.6% (England average = 9.8%)	5.6% (England average = 0.6%)
Source: Census 2011		

Figure: Population by household composition
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

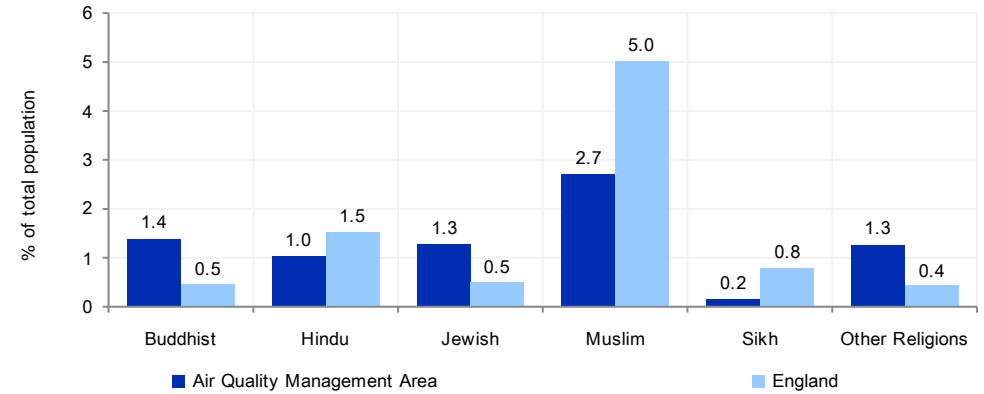
The information on the right shows the number of people living in Air Quality Management Area by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religion, displayed by religious belief.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
2,695	115	90	110
31.8% (England average = 59.4%)	1.4% (England average = 0.5%)	1.0% (England average = 1.5%)	1.3% (England average = 0.5%)
Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
230	15	105	4,345
2.7% (England average = 5.0%)	0.2% (England average = 0.8%)	1.3% (England average = 0.4%)	51.2% (England average = 24.7%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows counts of people who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants.

JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. IB and ESA are workless benefits payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (JSA, IB or ESA).

The line charts on the following page show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas.

Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants (Feb-15)	JSA claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Feb-15)	Youth unemployment (JSA claimants aged 18-24) (Feb-15)	Female JSA claimants (Feb-15)
165	31	39	48
2.2% (England average = 2.0%)	0.4% (England average = 0.5%)	2.0% (England average = 3.1%)	1.4% (England average = 1.4%)
Male JSA claimants (Feb-15)	Incapacity benefits claimants (May-14)	Working age workless benefit claimants (May-14)	16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (May-14)
119	614	813	89
3.0% (England average = 2.5%)	8.4% (England average = 6.0%)	11.1% (England average = 8.5%)	4.2% (England average = 5.5%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) claimants

Source: Department of Work and Pensions

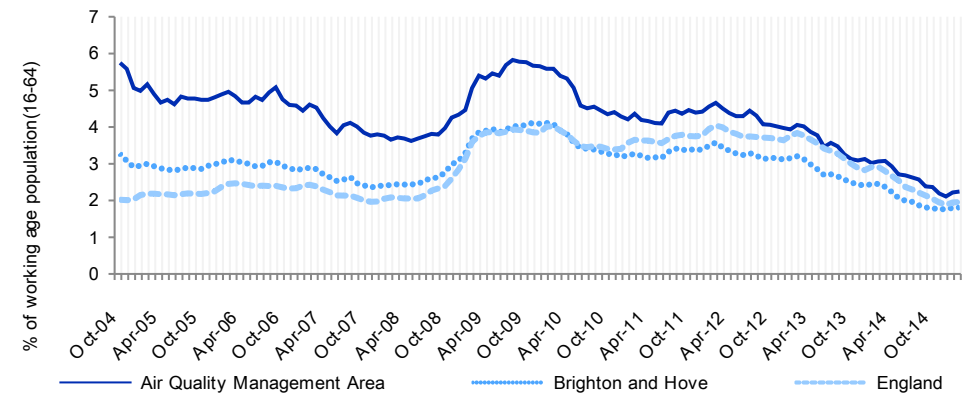




Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months
Source: Department of Work and Pensions (Feb-15)

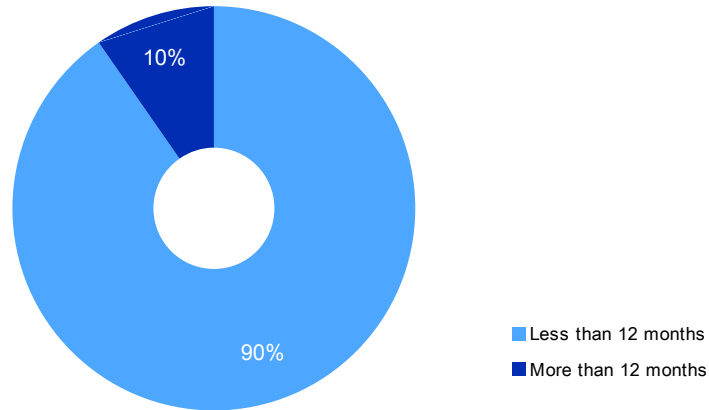


Figure: Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

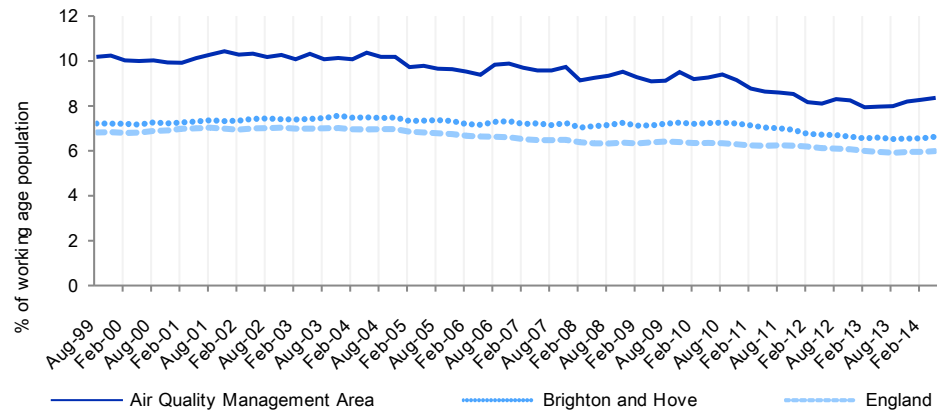


Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 and 16-64
Source: Jobseekers Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (Feb-15) Incapacity benefits/Workless benefit claimants – Department for Work and Pensions (May-14)

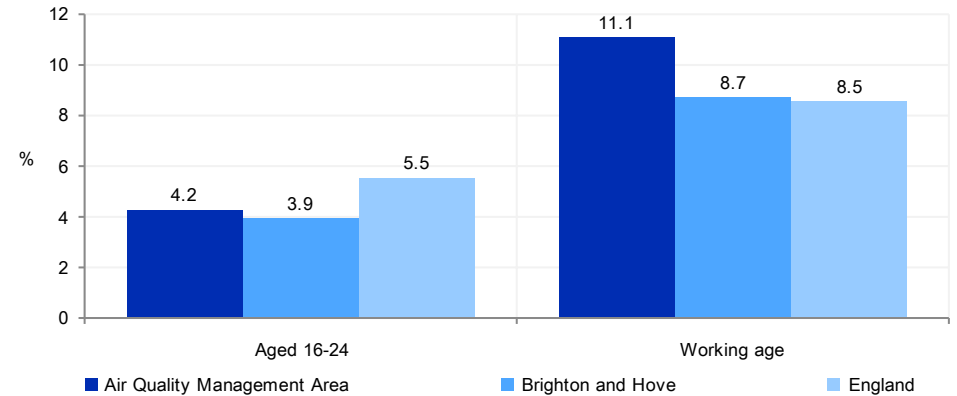
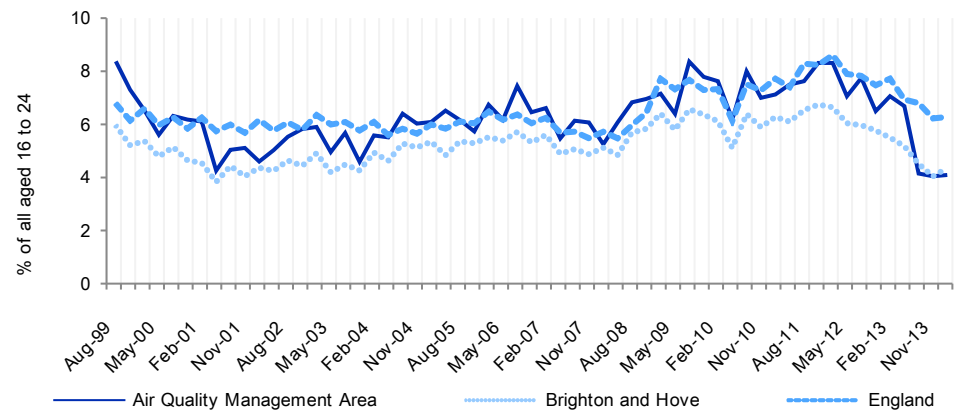


Figure: 16-24 year olds receiving 'Workless' benefits (Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance)
Source: Department of Work and Pensions

Source: Department of Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Air Quality Management Area. There are two measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance.

Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Disability Living Allowance is payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who are disabled, need help with personal care or have walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income. Disability Free Life Expectancy reports the age people can expect to live to without a disability.

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance across Air Quality Management Area.

Disability Living Allowance claimants	Attendance Allowance claimants
455	95
5.1% of people claim DLA in Air Quality Management Area areas and 5.0% claim in England	14.5% of people claim Attendance Allowance in Air Quality Management Area areas and 14.6% claim in England
Source: Department of Work and Pensions (May-14)	

Figure: Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (May-14)

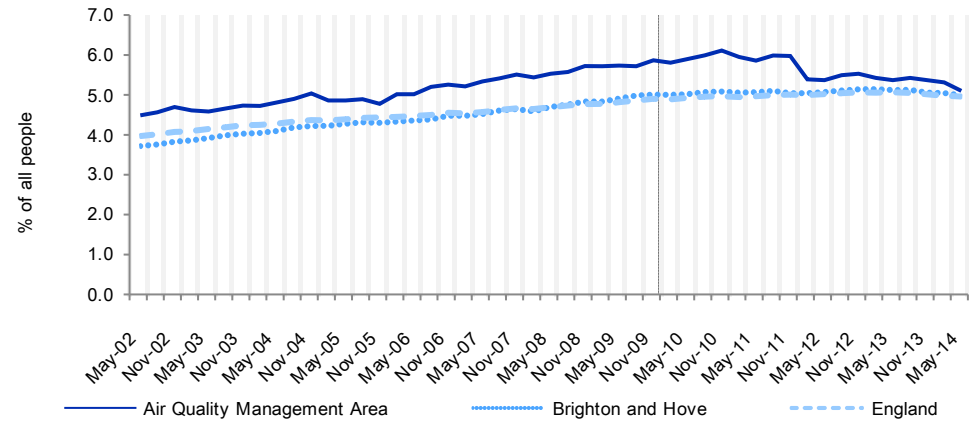
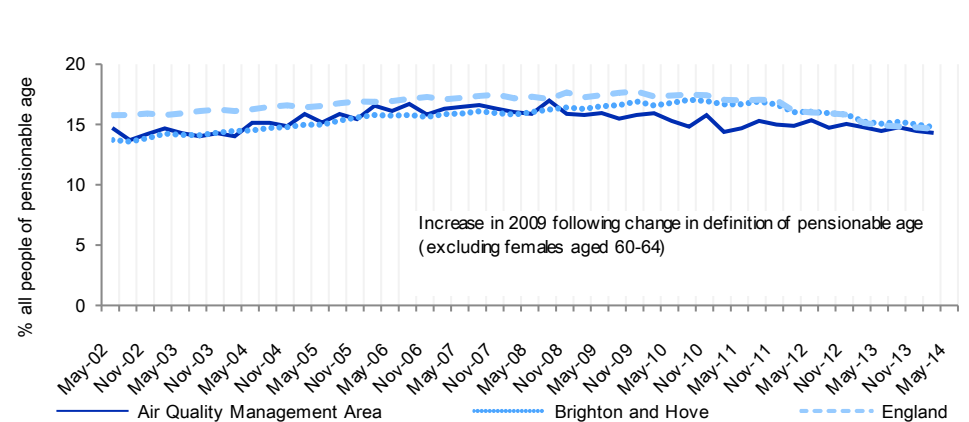


Figure: Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty. Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

The chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits. The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants and the age breakdown of DWP benefit claimants across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas.

Working age DWP Benefit claimants (May-14)	Female working age benefit claimants (May-14)	Male working age benefit claimants (May-14)	Income Support (IS) claimants (May-14)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-14)
986	597	387	101	1,318
13.4% (England average = 12.5%)	15.1% (England average = 12.1%)	11.4% (England average = 13.0%)	1.4% (England average = 2.2%)	30.1% (England average = 18.1%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

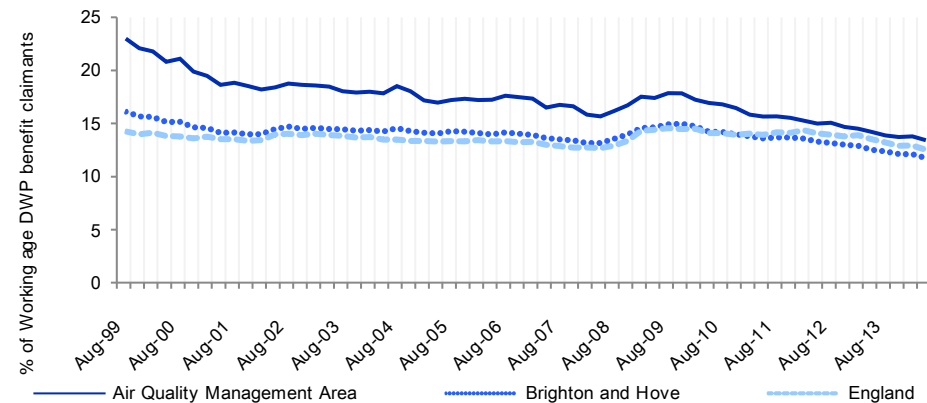




Figure: Income Support claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (May-14)

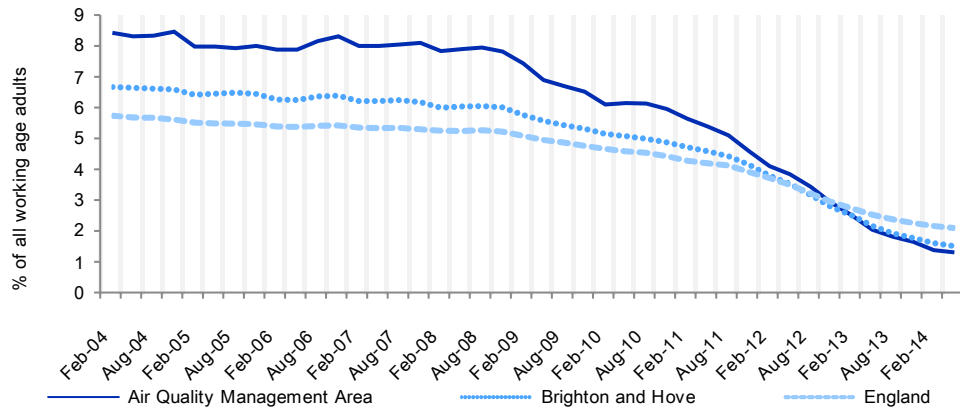


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

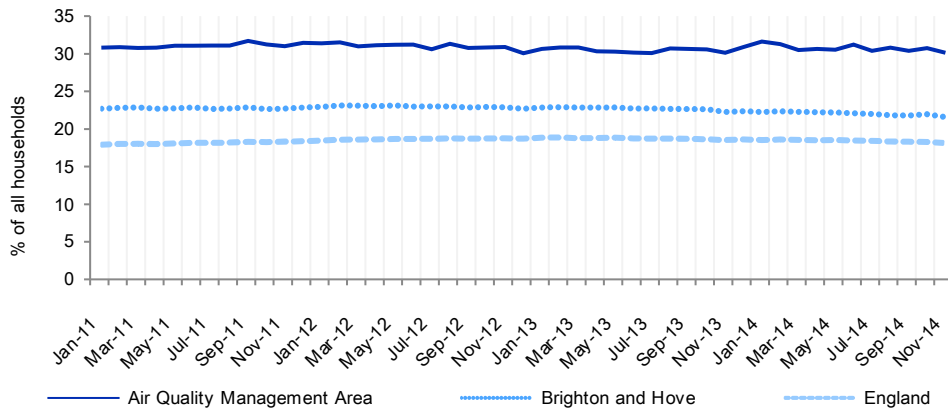


Figure: Age breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (May-14)

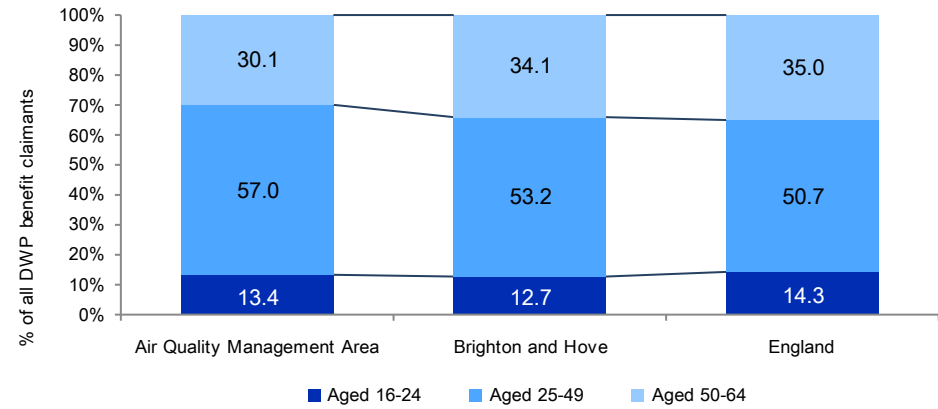
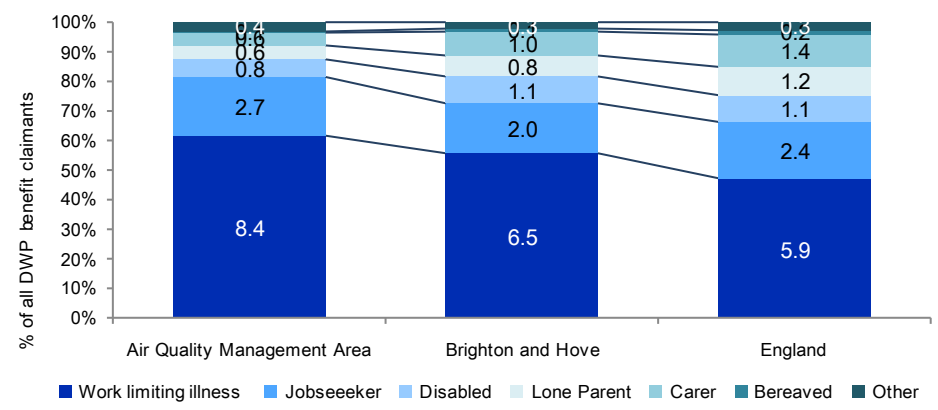


Figure: Breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants by reason for claim

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (May-14)





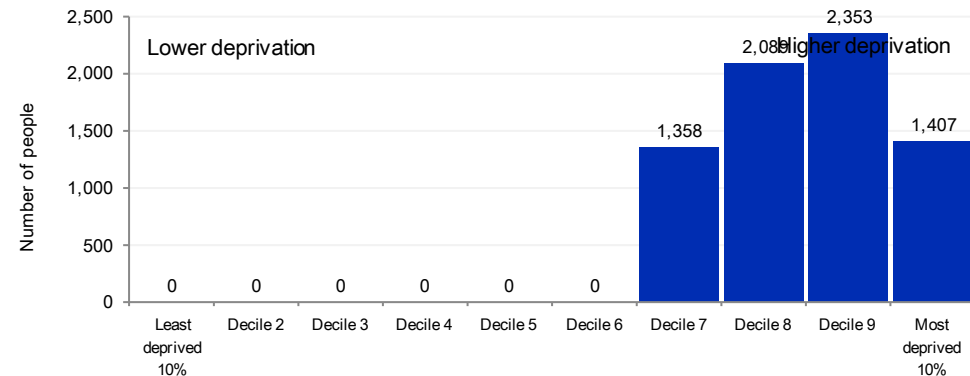
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Air Quality Management Area based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010. IMD 2010 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2010 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2010 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators¹.

The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most and least deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2010. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in the most deprived 20% of areas in England	Number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in the least deprived 20% of areas in England
3,760	0
52.2% (England average = 19.8%)	
Source: Communities and Local Government (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010)	

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
Source: Communities and Local Government (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010)



¹ The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.



What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseeker/s Allowance (IS/JSA). The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these three categories in Air Quality Management Area. The bar chart shows the percentage of people in each of these categories across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas (as a percentage of all children receiving Child Benefit). The line chart shows the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work households.

Children in 'out of work' households (2011)	Children in lone parent households (2011)	Children in poverty (2012)
208	316	186
22.4% (England average = 19.1%)	34.0% (England average = 27.3%)	21.9% (England average = 19.2%)

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (2011/12), Department of Work and Pensions (2011/12)

Figure: Children living in poverty, worklessness and lone parent households
Source: HM Revenue and Customs (2011/12), Department for Work and Pensions (2011/12)

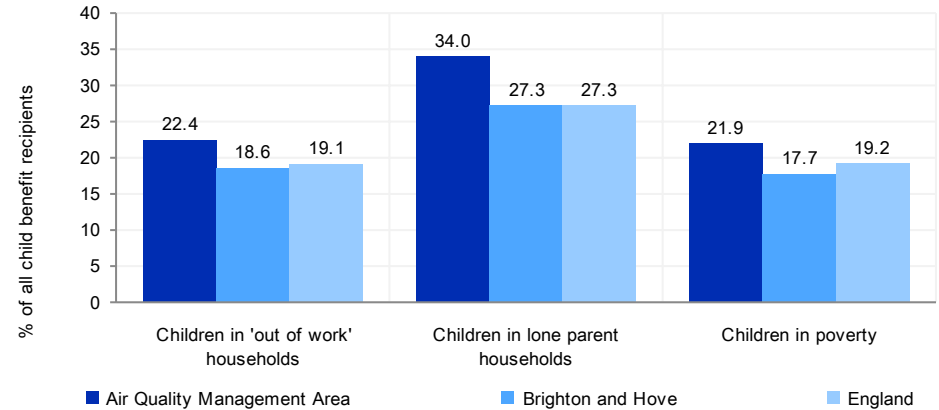
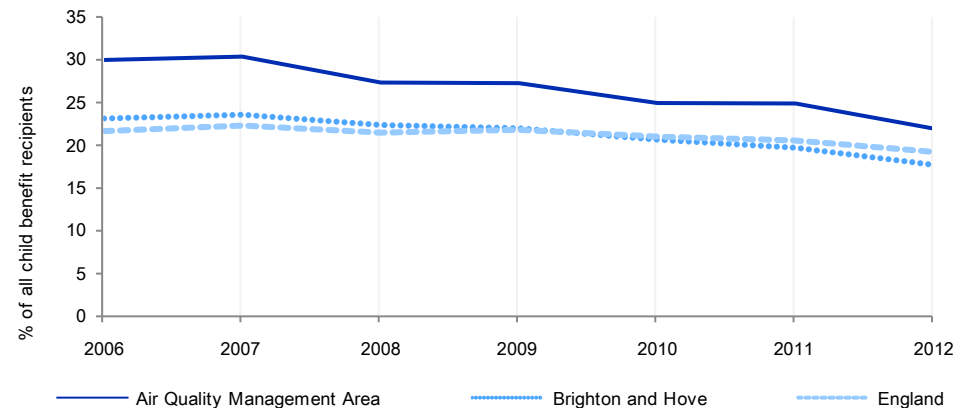


Figure: Children living in poverty
Source: HM Revenue and Customs, Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows levels of child wellbeing across Air Quality Management Area as measured using the Child Wellbeing Index (CWI). The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life. The index covers the major domains of a child’s life that have an impact on child well-being and that are available for neighbourhoods in England. The CWI is made up of seven domains².

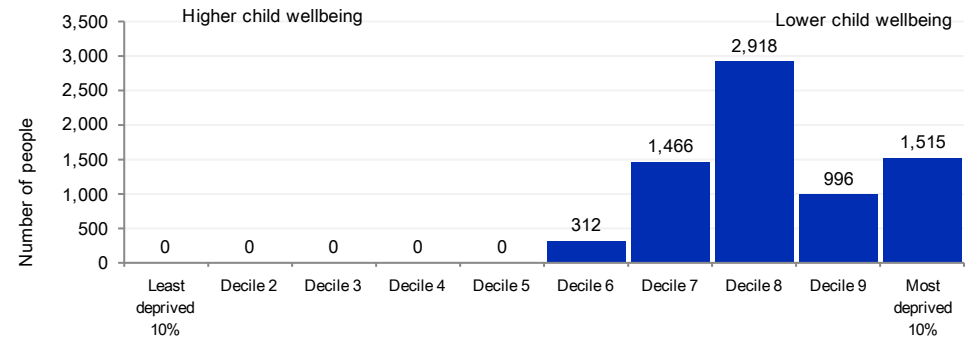
The eight information boxes on the right show the number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on CWI and the seven domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (lowest level of child wellbeing) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Child Wellbeing Index domain			
Child Wellbeing Index	Children in Need domain	Material Wellbeing domain	Education domain
2,376	2,599	2,376	1,755
33.0% (England average = 20.2%)	36.1% (England average = 20.1%)	33.0% (England average = 20.2%)	24.4% (England average = 19.8%)
Environment domain	Health domain	Housing domain	Crime domain
5,551	2,733	5,894	284
77.0% (England average = 20.5%)	37.9% (England average = 19.9%)	81.8% (England average = 20.4%)	3.9% (England average = 19.8%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)



² Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children’s physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.



What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioners living alone and pensioners in poverty.

Pensioners without access to transport are those with no access to a car or van. The dataset only includes pensioners living in private households.

Pensioners living alone are defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members.

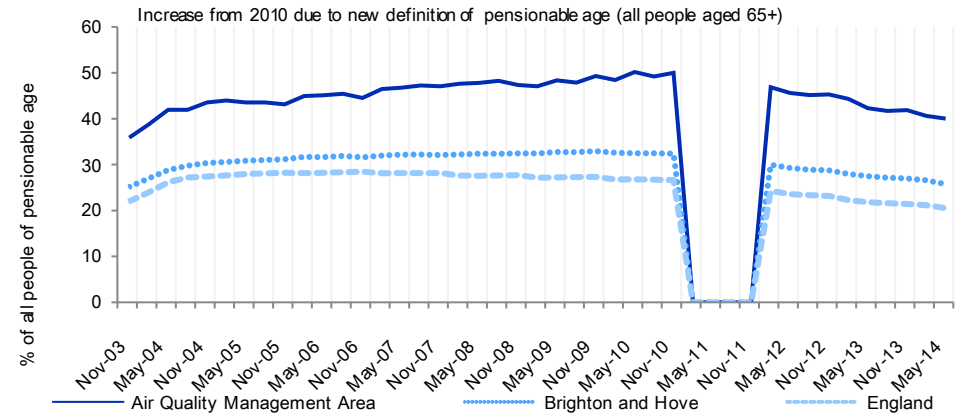
Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas.

Private pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2001)	Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	Pension credit claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: May-14)
473	340	263
76.2% of pensioner households (England average = 50.1%)	79.3% of pensioner households (England average = 59.6%)	40.0% (England average = 20.5%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (May-14)





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in three groups with specific needs: mental health issues; households with multiple deprivation; people providing unpaid care.

The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Air Quality Management Area.

Mental health related benefits (DWP May-14)	Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2011)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
370	75	521	97
5.0% of working age adults (England average = 2.8%)	1.7% (England average = 0.5%)	6.2% (England average = 10.2%)	1.1% (England average = 2.4%)

Figure: Receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) due to mental health
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

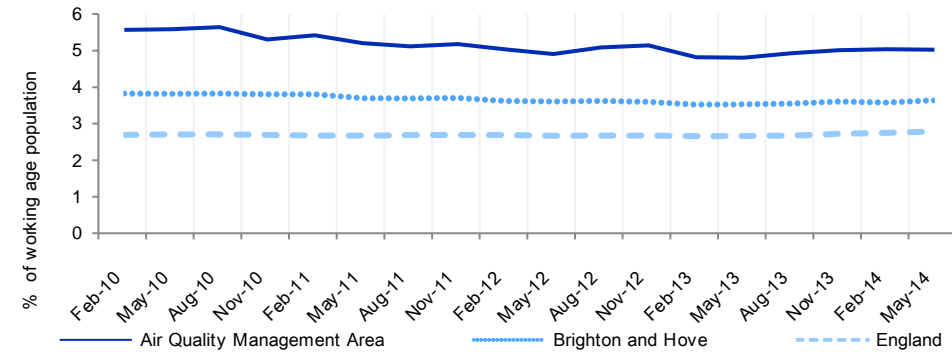
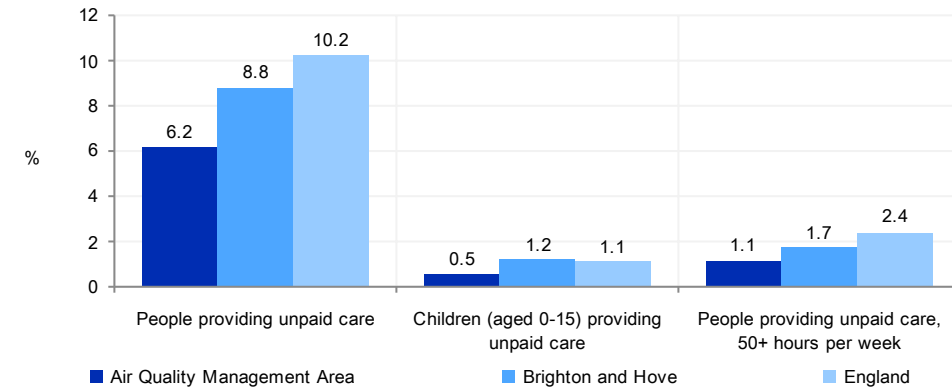


Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2011





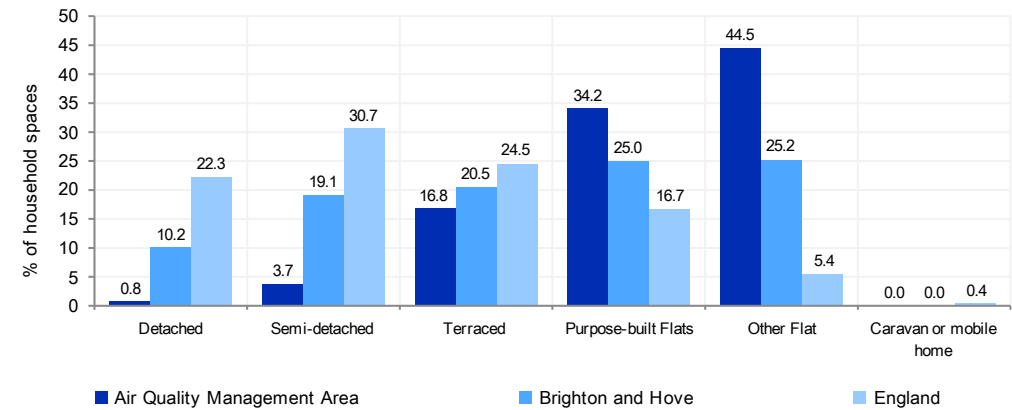
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

The information boxes below show the number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built flat
35	170	763	1,553
0.8% (England average = 22.3%)	3.7% (England average = 30.7%)	16.8% (England average = 24.5%)	34.2% (England average = 16.7%)
Flat (in converted house)	Flat (in commercial property)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling	Second homes
1,571	451	01	86
34.6% (England average = 4.3%)	9.9% (England average = 1.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.4%)	2.2% (England average = 0.6%)
Source: Census 2011			

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

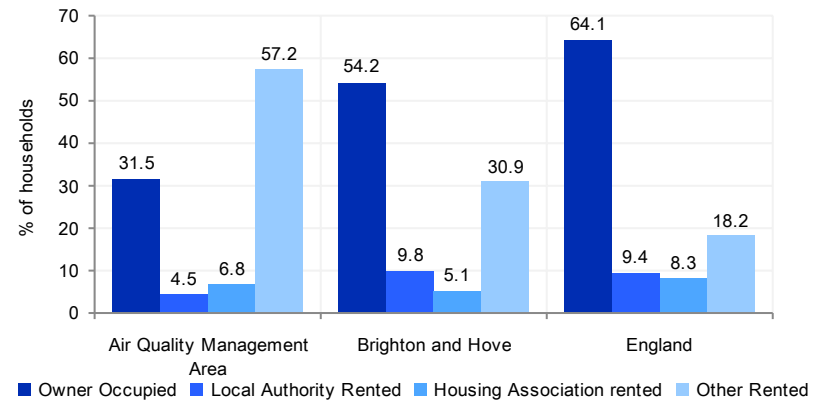
The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Air Quality Management Area. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council' includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' Includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
1,349	529	790
31.5% (England average = 64.1%)	12.3% (England average = 30.6%)	18.4% (England average = 32.8%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
30	484	192
0.7% (England average = 0.8%)	11.3% (England average = 17.7%)	4.5% (England average = 9.4%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
292	2,279	174
6.8% (England average = 8.3%)	53.2% (England average = 15.4%)	4.1% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Air Quality Management Area. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly. Affordability ratios are based on the most recent small area income estimates (for 2008).

House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right and the chart on the following page show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses). The second bar chart on the following page shows the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Air Quality Management Area.

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number (and proportion) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Jan14-Dec14) £271,203 England average = £263,933	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Jan14-Dec14) £599,000 England average = £362,102	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Jan14-Dec14) £223,209 England average = £264,834
Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Jan14-Dec14) £543,750 England average = £223,315	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Jan14-Dec14) £373,977 England average = £220,748	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2011) 1,810 40.8% (England average = 24.8%)
Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2011) 1,236 27.9% (England average = 19.6%)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2011) 709 16.0% (England average = 21.8%)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2011) 79 1.8% (England average = 9.1%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2011)

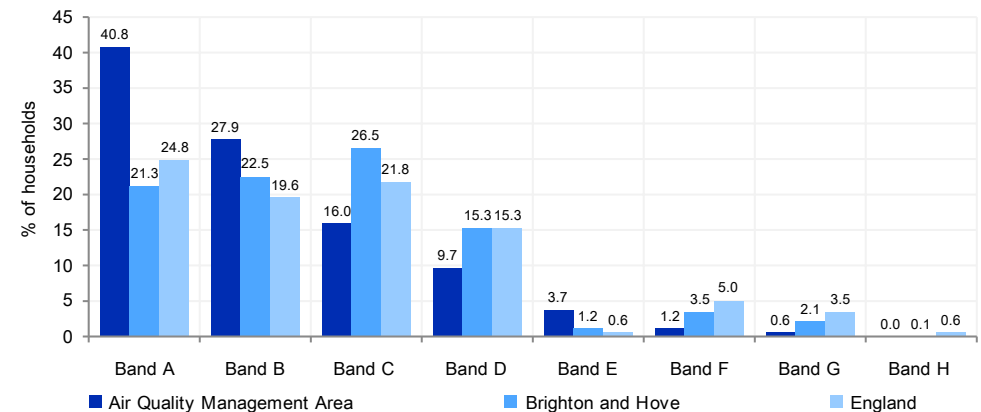




Figure: Average property price by dwelling type
Source: Land registry Aug 2013 – Jul 2014

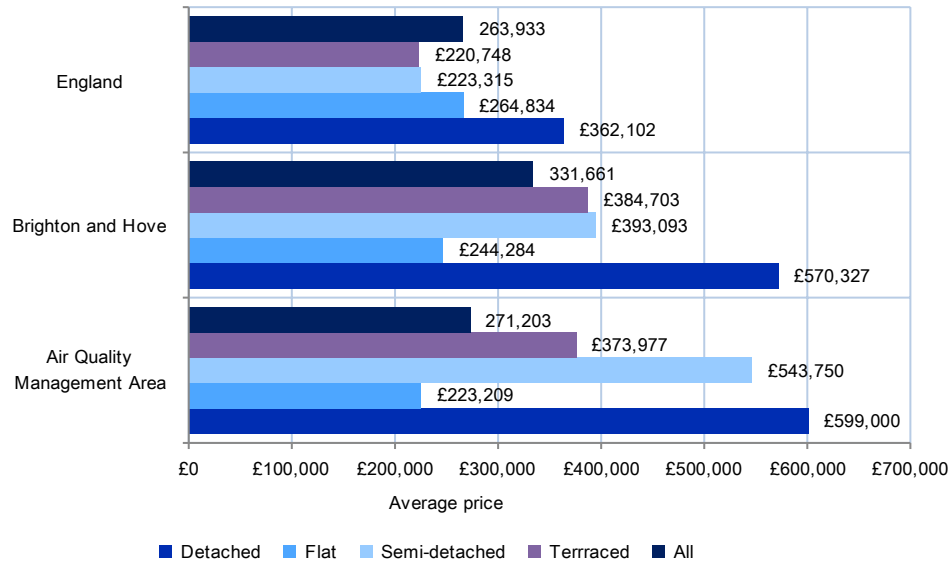
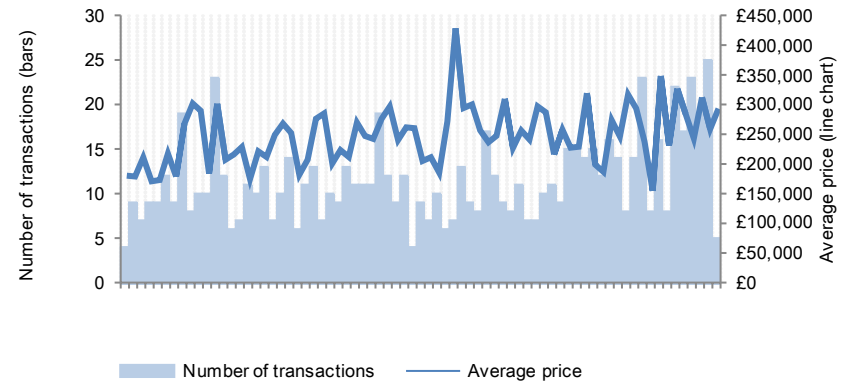


Figure: Average house prices and number of transactions, by month
Source: Land Registry





What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Vacant dwellings include housing that was not occupied at the time of the census (excluding second residences or holiday accommodation).

Population density (persons / hectare)	Houses lacking central heating	Overcrowded Housing
99.8	358	1,456
England average = 4.1	8.4% (England average = 2.7%)	34.0% (England average = 8.7%)
Vacant Dwellings	Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms
258	955	136
6.0% (England average = 4.3%)	22.3% (England average = 3.7%)	3.2% (England average = 12.7%)

Source: Census 2011. Population density data – Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2013

Figure: Housing Environment
Source: Census 2011

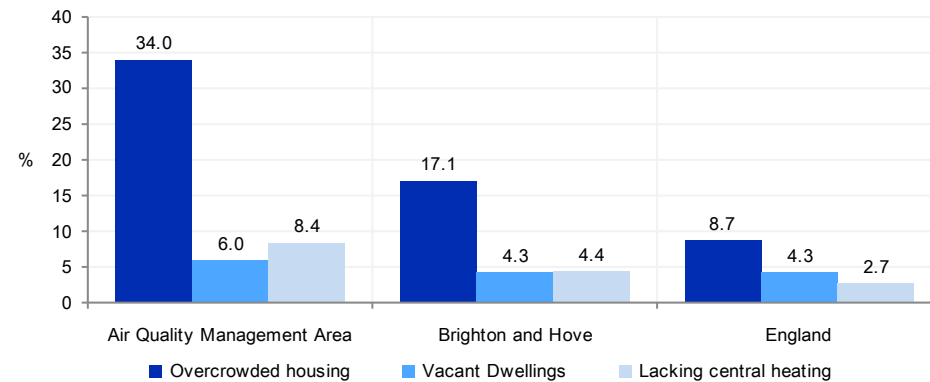
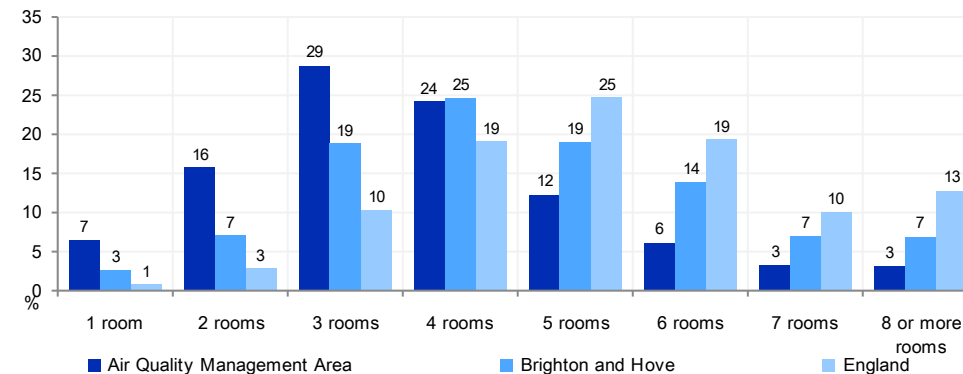


Figure: Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in communal establishments, with breakdowns by the main types.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed (full-time or part-time supervised) residential accommodation.

The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Note: Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas. The chart on the bottom right shows the age breakdown of people living in communal establishments.

All in communal establishments	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
127	56	14	00	00
1.5% (England average = 1.8%)	0.7% (England average = 0.7%)	0.2% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type

Source: Census 2011

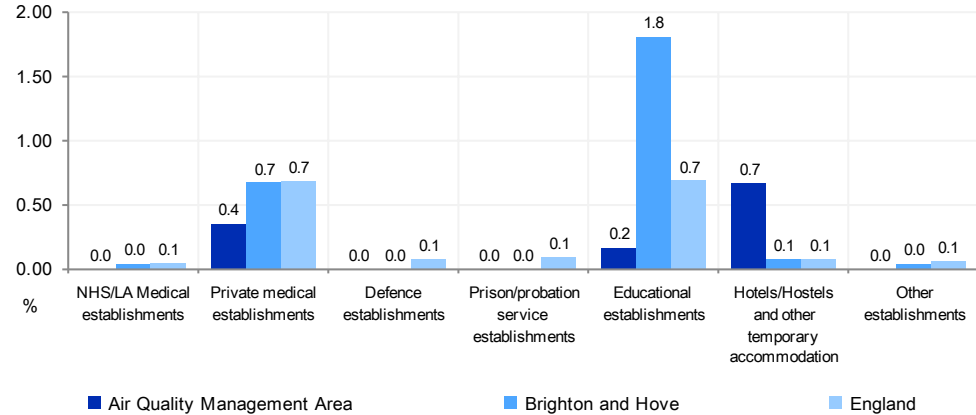
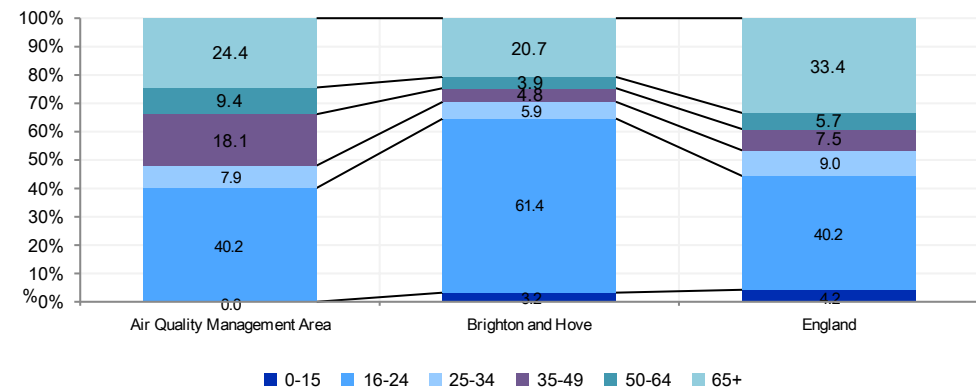


Figure: Age breakdown of communal establishment residents

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to your selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map

The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line charts below and on the following page track monthly change in recorded crime across five key offences (violent crime, anti-social behaviour, burglaries, criminal damage and vehicle crime) across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas for the last 12 months of data.

All crimes December 2014 monthly total	All crimes Oct-2014 to Dec-2014	All crimes Jan-2014 to Dec-2014
305	1,018	4,380
36.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 8.1)	119.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 25.0)	512.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 105.8)
Violent crimes Jan-2014 to Dec-2014	Criminal damage incidents Jan-2014 to Dec-2014	Anti-social behaviour incidents Jan-2014 to Dec-2014
719	229	1,425
83.3 per 1,000 population (England average = 14.2)	25.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 8.6)	160.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 34.3)
Burglaries Jan-2014 to Dec-2014	Robberies Jan-2014 to Dec-2014	Vehicle crimes Jan-2014 to Dec-2014
142	19	53
32.5 per 1,000 households (England average = 17.3)	2.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 0.9)	53.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 53.0)

Source: Recorded crime offences – www.police.uk (2014)

Figure: Violent crime offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2014)

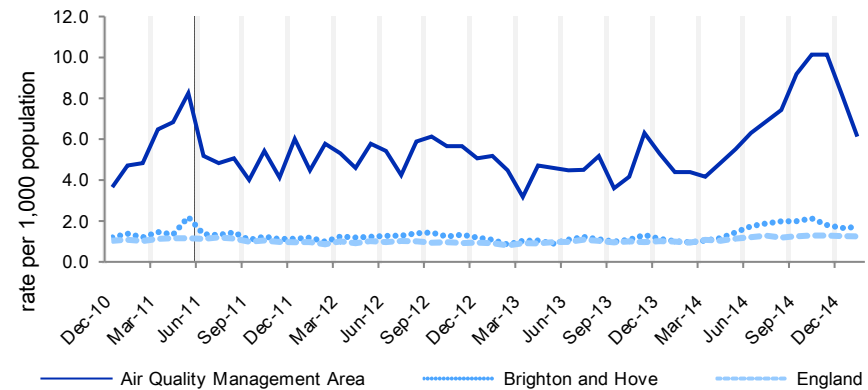




Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2014)

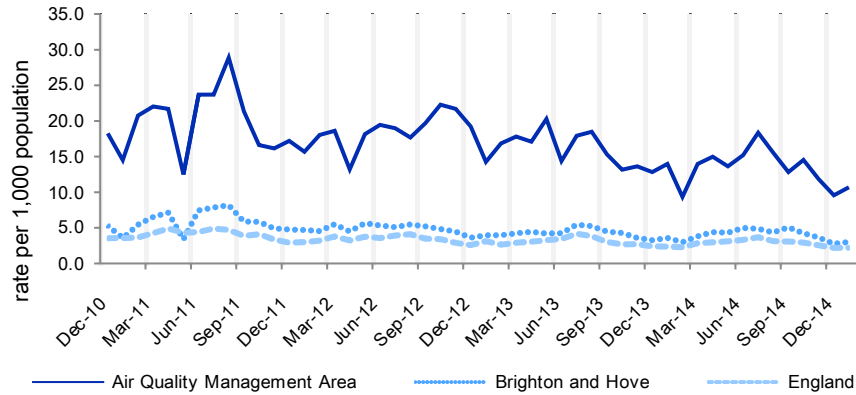


Figure: Burglary offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2014)

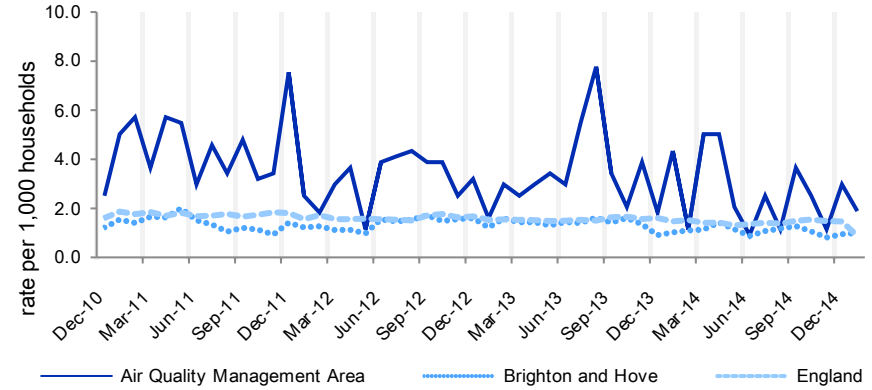


Figure: Criminal damage offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2014)

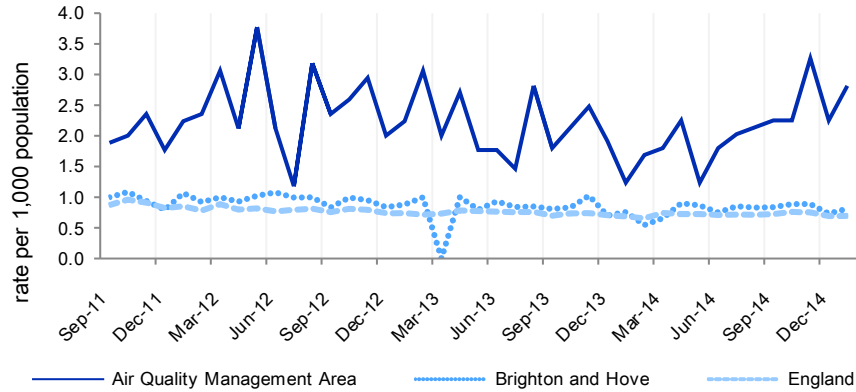
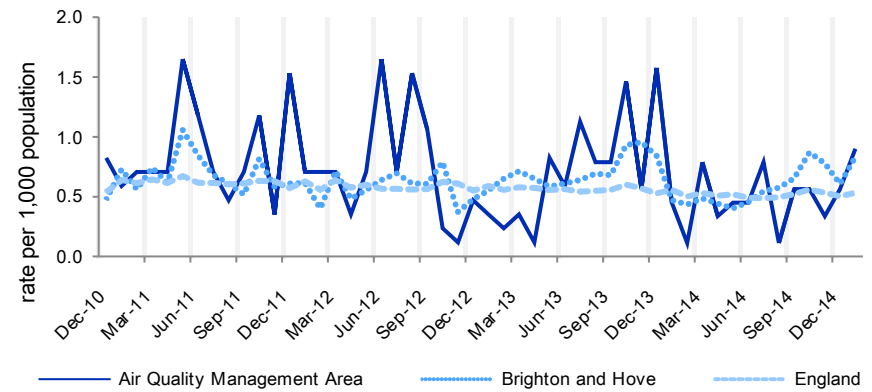


Figure: Vehicle crime offences
Source: www.police.co.uk (2014)





What information is shown here?

The information in this section explores variations in life expectancy and premature mortality. Life Expectancy is a measure of the age a person being born today can expect to live until, if they experience current mortality rates throughout their life. The chart on the right shows life expectancy at birth for females and males in Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas.

The chart below it shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Air Quality Management Area. This indicator highlights the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

The chart below shows incidence of cancer (with breakdowns for the four most common forms of cancer). The data is presented as an incidence ratio (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

Figure: Prevalence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

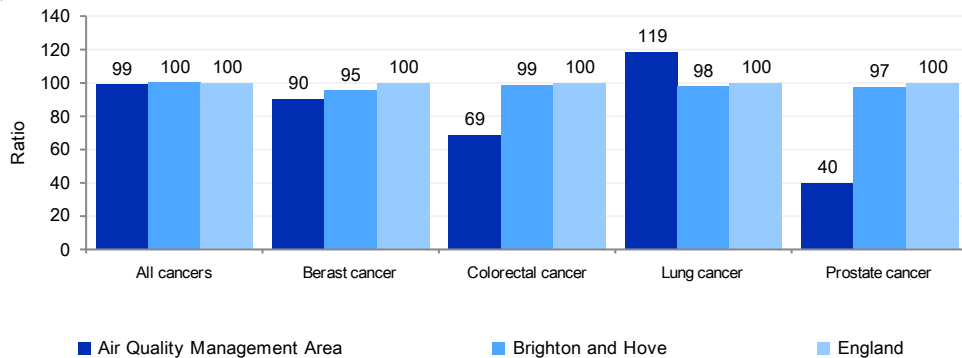


Figure: Life expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)

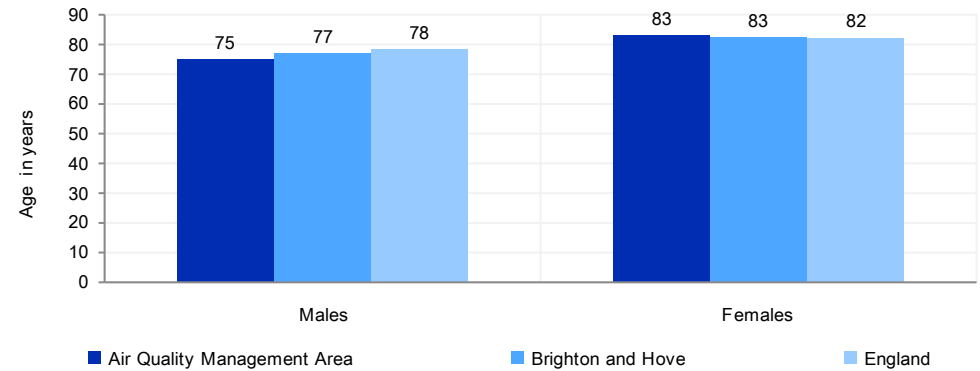
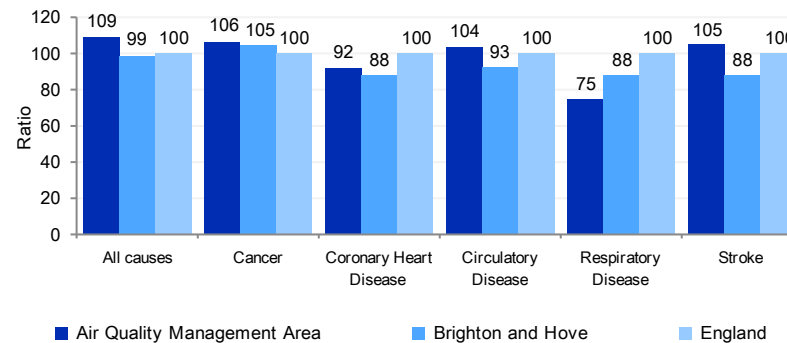


Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2010 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Air Quality Management Area living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Air Quality Management Area with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2010)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2013)
6,558	1,230	830	97
91.0% (England average = 19.6%)	14.5% (England = 17.6%)	11.7% (England = 12.8%)	1.1% (England average = 2.4%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010

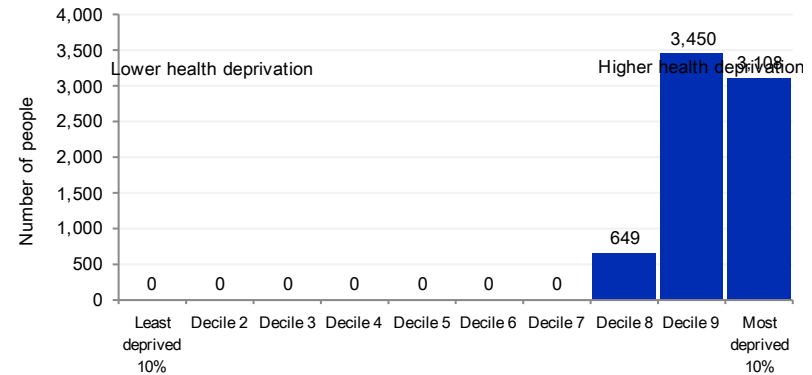
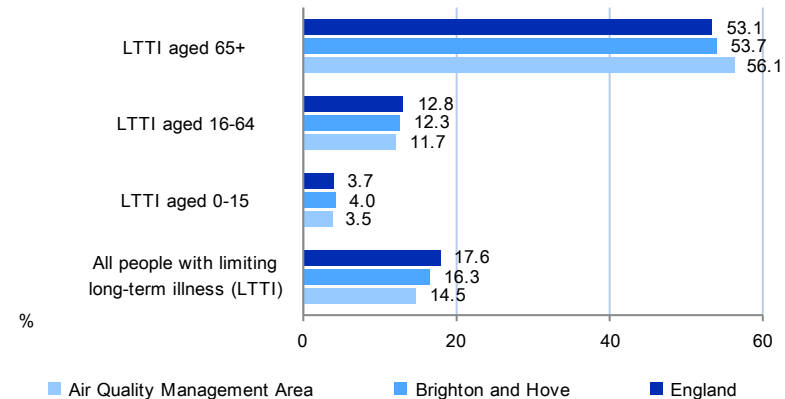


Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition. The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Air Quality Management Area and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

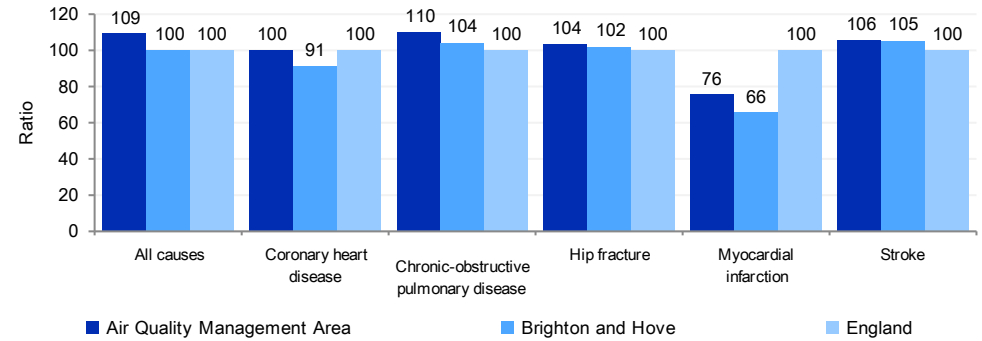
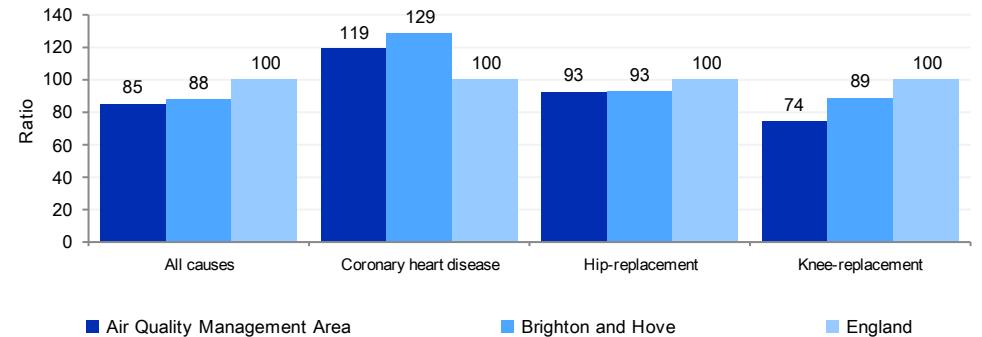


Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Air Quality Management Area. Lifestyle behaviours are risk factors which play a major part in an individual's health outcomes and will have varying physical and psychological consequences.

The chart on the top right shows the healthy eating levels (consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults) in Air Quality Management Area. It also shows smoking prevalence and levels of binge drinking in these areas. The chart on the bottom right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Air Quality Management Area. Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women). People are considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 kg/m2.

Figure: "Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)

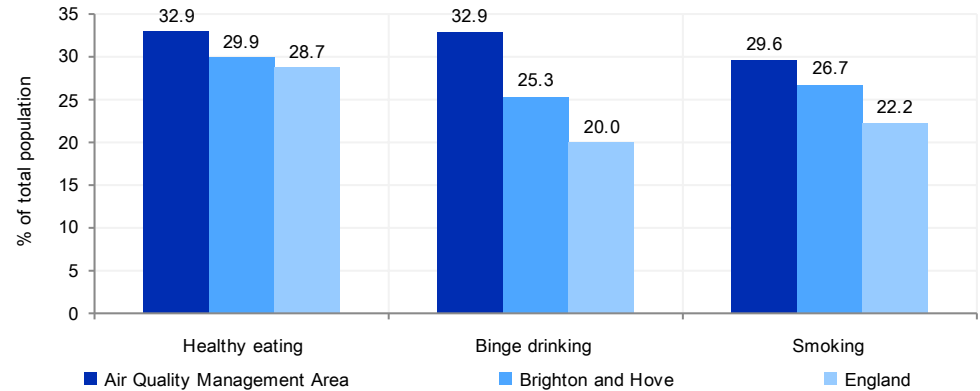
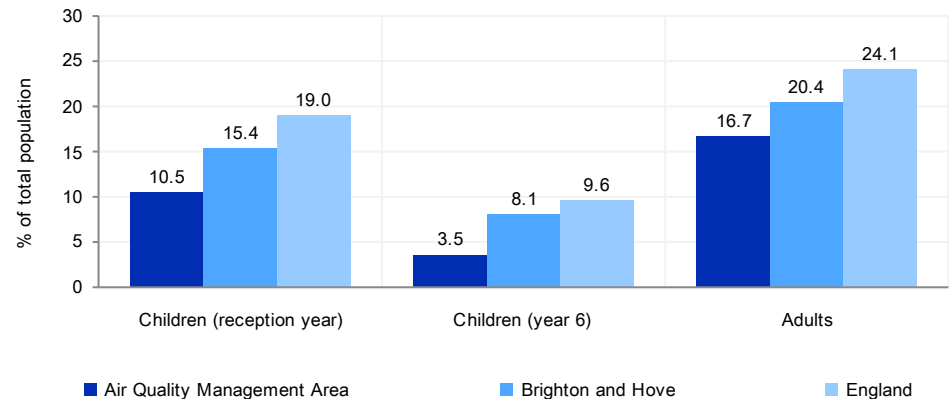


Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2013)





What information is shown here?

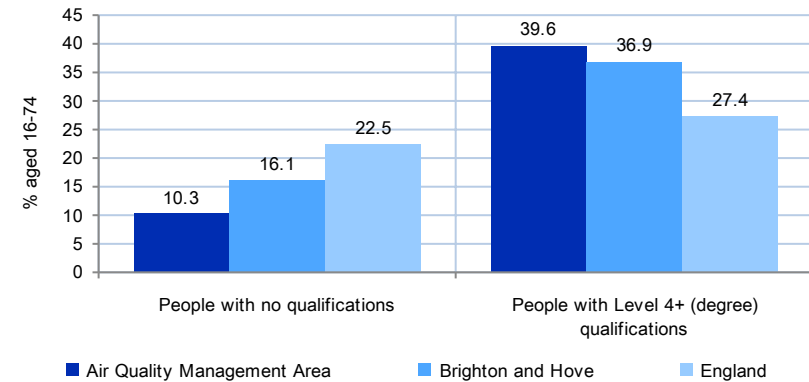
The information boxes and chart on the top right show the education levels of residents in Air Quality Management Area, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
800	730	800	1,660
10.3% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	9.4% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	10.3% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	21.4% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	<p>'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.</p>
3,075	
39.6% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	
Source: Census 2011	

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications

Source: Census 2011





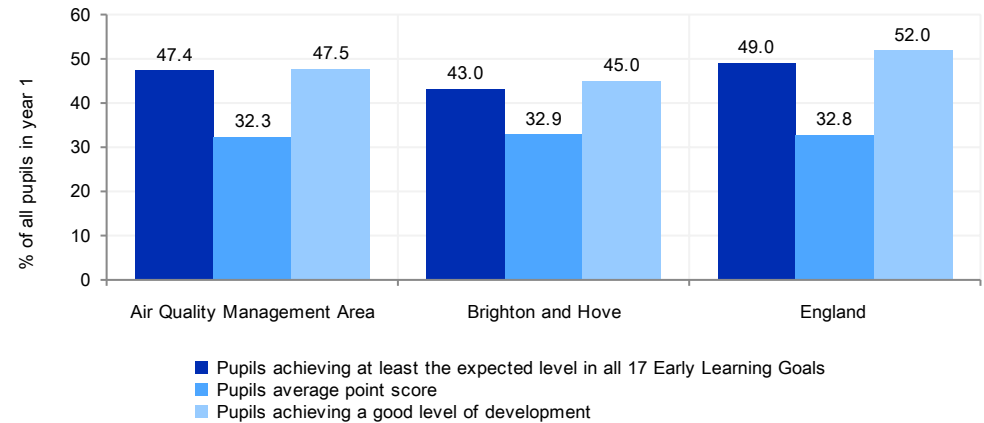
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the outcomes of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), a series of tests measuring children's progress in terms of Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL). These are typically 5 year old pupils; however a minority of slightly older and younger pupils may have been assessed.

The new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 early learning goals (ELGs). Children have been deemed to have reached a good level of development (GLD) in the new profile if they achieve at least the expected level in the ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. These are 12 of the 17 ELGs. The Department for Education has also introduced a supporting measure which measures the total number of points achieved across all 17 ELGs and reports the average of every child's total point score.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELGs, the average point score at Early Years Foundation stage and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development.

Figure: Early years foundation stage profile
Source: Department for Education (2012-2013)





What information is shown here?

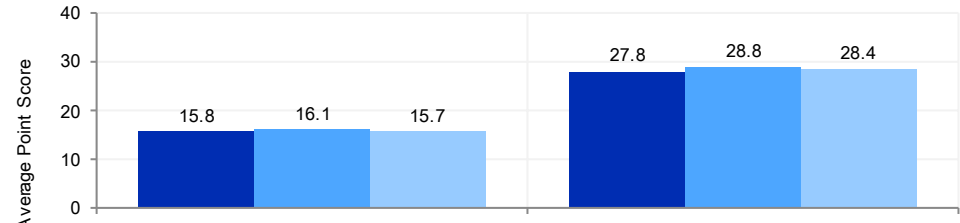
The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Air Quality Management Area, showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

The figures show the Average Point Score of pupils from each of the key stage examinations. This adjusts for high achieving pupils as well as pupils achieving expected levels.

The chart on the top right shows Average Point Score (across all examinations) per pupil at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. The chart on the bottom right compares the gap in Average Point Score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) per pupil between Air Quality Management Area and the national average over time. The gap is measured as the point difference against the England average. Areas with a score of greater than 1 are performing better than the national average, while areas with a score of less than 1 are performing below.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

Source: Department for Education (2012-2013)

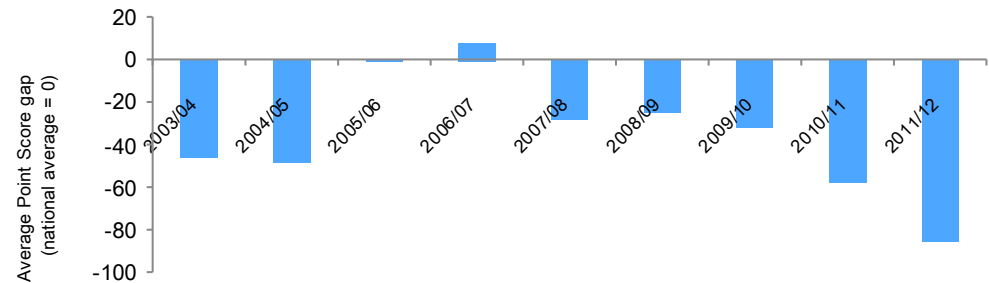


KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.

■ Air Quality Management Area ■ Brighton and Hove ■ England

Figure: Gap in pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (difference from the national average)

Source: Department for Education



Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.



What information is shown here?

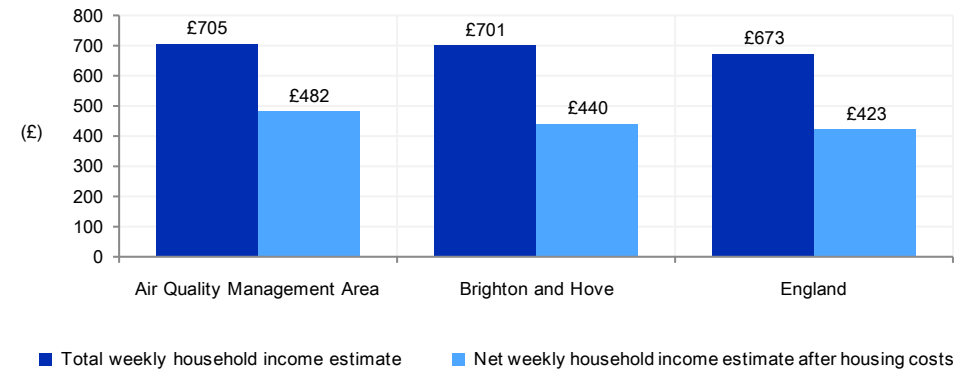
The information on this page looks at three types of income category: households below the poverty line; average household income; and households living in fuel poverty. Households are defined as in 'poverty' if their equivalised income (after size of household is taken into account) is below 60% of the median income (after housing costs). In 2007/08 a household's weekly net equivalised income would need to be below £199 for it to be classified as in poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Air Quality Management Area below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average weekly household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Air Quality Management Area and comparator areas (before and after housing costs).

Households below 60% of the median income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2007/08)	Weekly household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2007/08)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Energy and Climate Change (2012)
16.8	£482	625
England Average = 21.5%	England Average = £423	14.5% of households (England = 10.4%)

Figure: Weekly household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2007-2008)





What information is shown here?

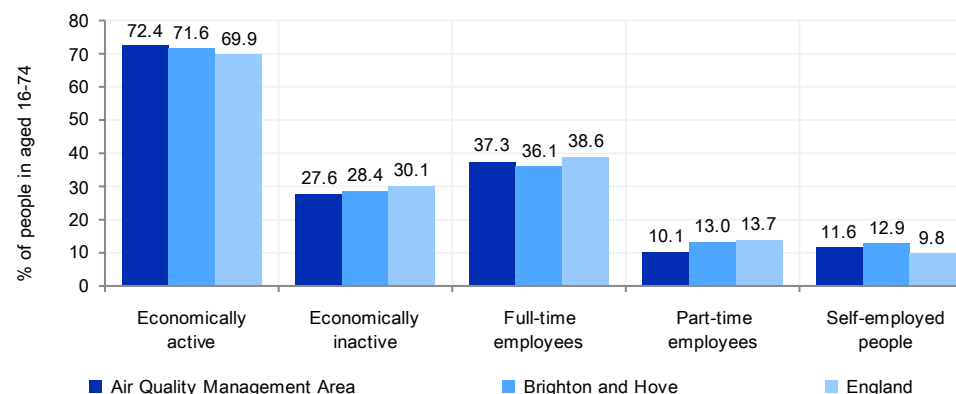
The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Air Quality Management Area.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are working part time, full time or are self-employed. The lower information boxes show the economic activity rates in Air Quality Management Area.

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
5,389	2,776	749	867	2,056
72.4% (England average = 69.9%)	37.3% (England average = 38.6%)	10.1% (England average = 13.7%)	11.6% (England average = 9.8%)	27.6% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Air Quality Management Area are working in, and their occupational status.

The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right shows the numbers of residents in Air Quality Management Area by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

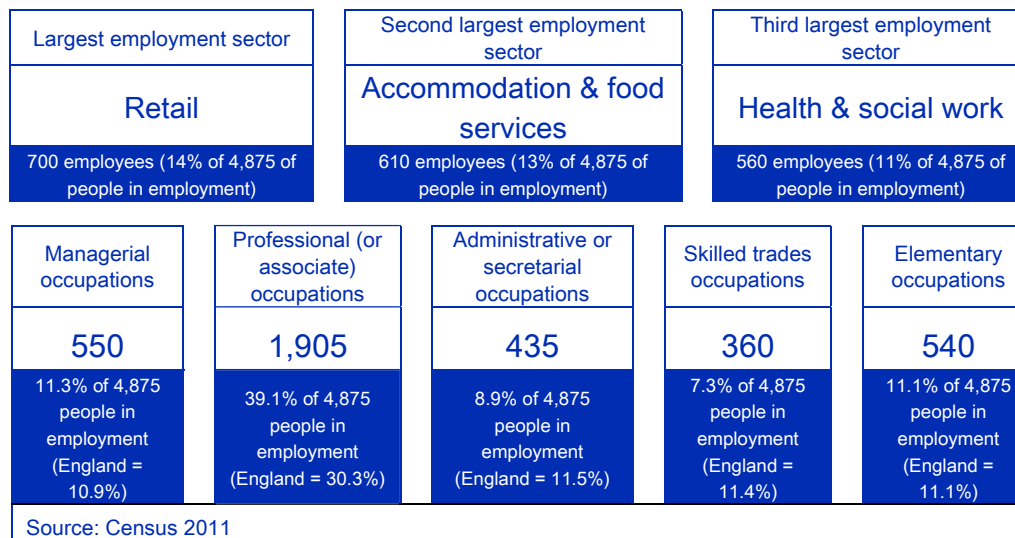
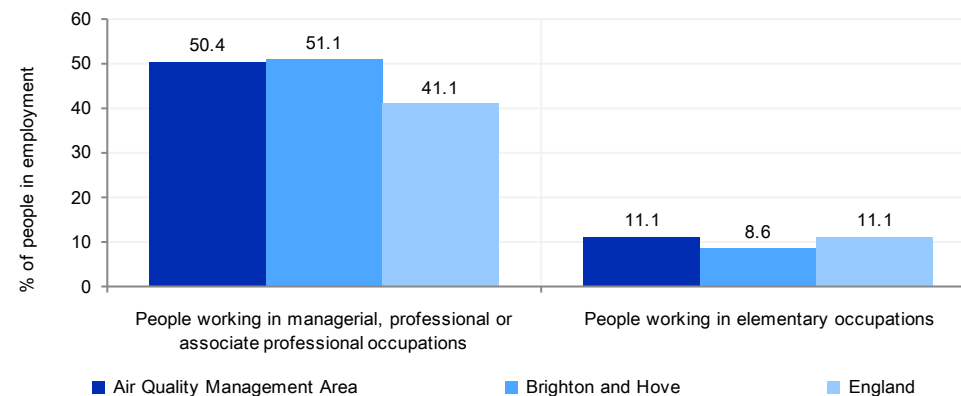


Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations
Source: Census 2011





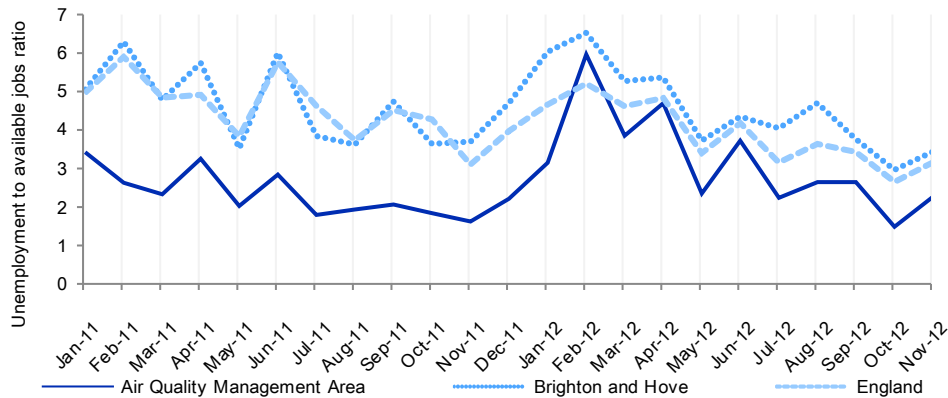
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Air Quality Management Area compared against the overall unemployment levels in the area.

The 'Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio, shown in the information box and the line chart on the right is the total number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) divided by the total number of job vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus expressed as a ratio.

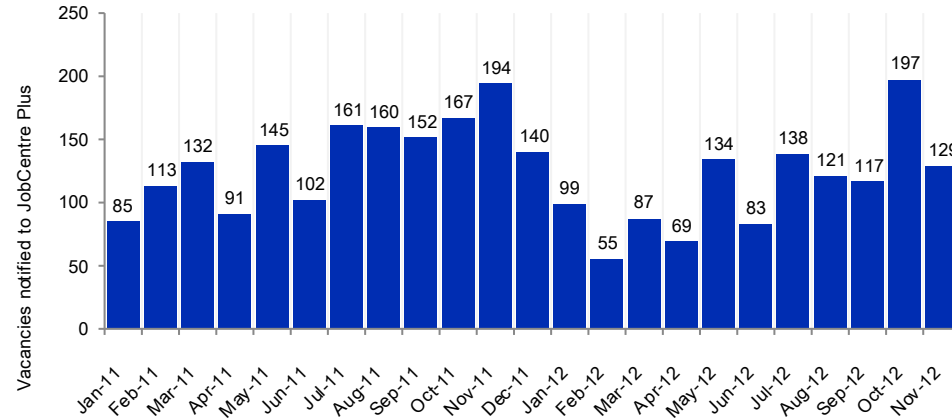
The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus, that are located in the area covering Air Quality Management Area (based on postcode location of the job). Note this data was last updated by Job Centre Plus for November 2012.

Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Job Centre Plus)
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions



Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count - Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
2.68 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus



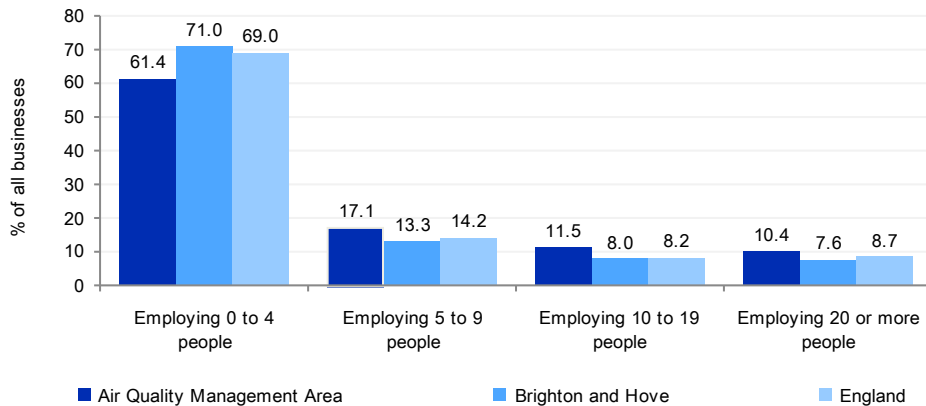


What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of 'local business units' in Air Quality Management Area. 'Local business units' are counts of businesses based on the location of an operational unit, so for example though larger businesses such as supermarket chains may have their head office in a large city, these figures measure all subsidiaries of that larger enterprise based on where they are located not their head office. The figures cover all business eligible for VAT (1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT). These businesses are categorised into 16 broad industry groups derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (UKSIC (2003)).

The information boxes show the three industry groups for business based in Air Quality Management Area. The line chart shows the change in the number of businesses per head of the population across Air Quality Management Area over time. The bar chart shows the count of local business broken down by size of business. Businesses are broken down into four employment size bands based on the number of paid employees (0-4, 5-9, 10-19 and 20+ paid employees).

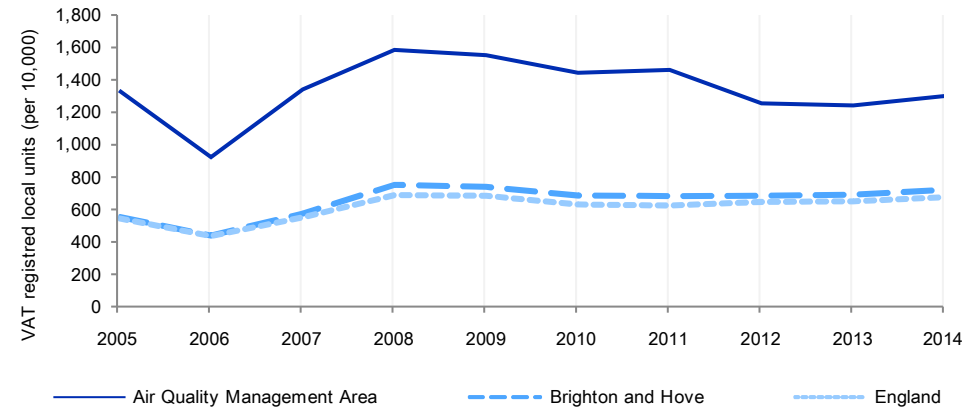
Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band
Source: Office for National Statistics



Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Retail industry	Professional, scientific & technical services	Post and telecommunications
17.2% of all local businesses	16.2% of all local businesses	12.5% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2014)

Figure: Percentage change in number of businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population
Source: Office for National Statistics





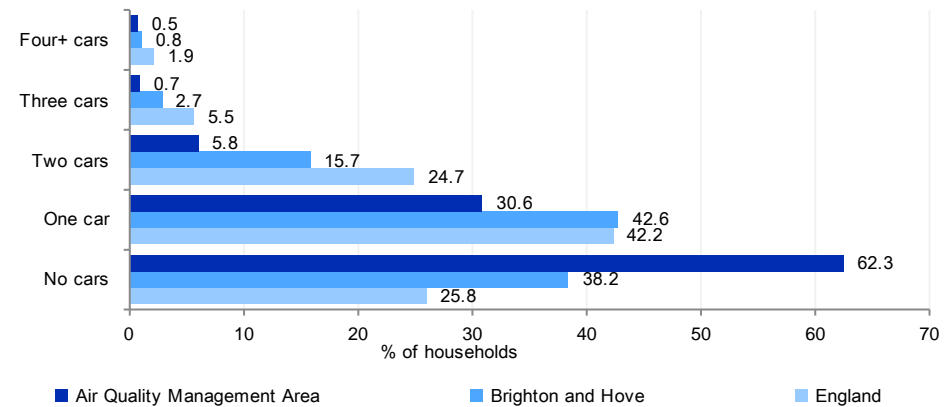
What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Air Quality Management Area. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Air Quality Management Area, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
2,670	1,315	250	30	25
62.3% of 4,290 households (England = 25.8%)	30.6% of 4,290 households (England = 42.2%)	5.8% of 4,290 households (England = 24.7%)	0.7% of 4,290 households (England = 5.5%)	0.5% of 4,290 households (England = 1.9%)
Source: Census 2011				

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

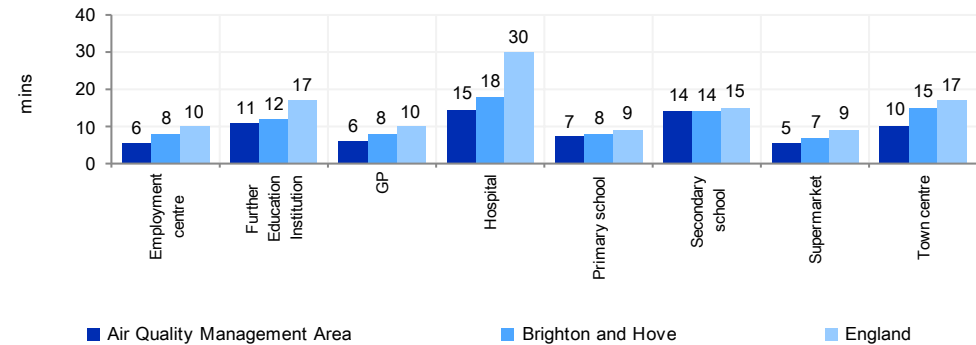
The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Air Quality Management Area. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
1.2km	2.0km	0.3km	0.1km	0.4km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010)

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2011)





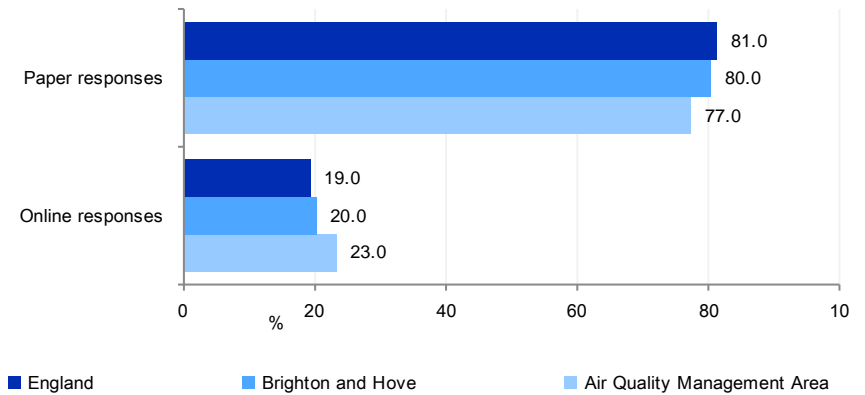
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in the Air Quality Management Area and the proportion of postcodes in the Air Quality Management Area which contain homes with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s).

The chart on the right shows the proportion of people who responded to the census 2011 online, compared with the proportion who filled in the census form on paper in the Air Quality Management Area. This is a proxy measure of digital engagement with typically areas with a high proportion of online census responses more likely to be digitally engaged than those in areas with low levels of online responses.

Postcodes containing homes with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s)	Average broadband speed (Mbit/s)
62	20.64
36.3% (England average = 41.0%)	England average = 17.57
Source: Ofcom 2013/Census 2011	

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Air Quality Management Area as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods. The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of neighbourhoods in Air Quality Management Area that fall within the eight supergroup categories, detailed below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within supergroup categories across Air Quality Management Area and comparators.

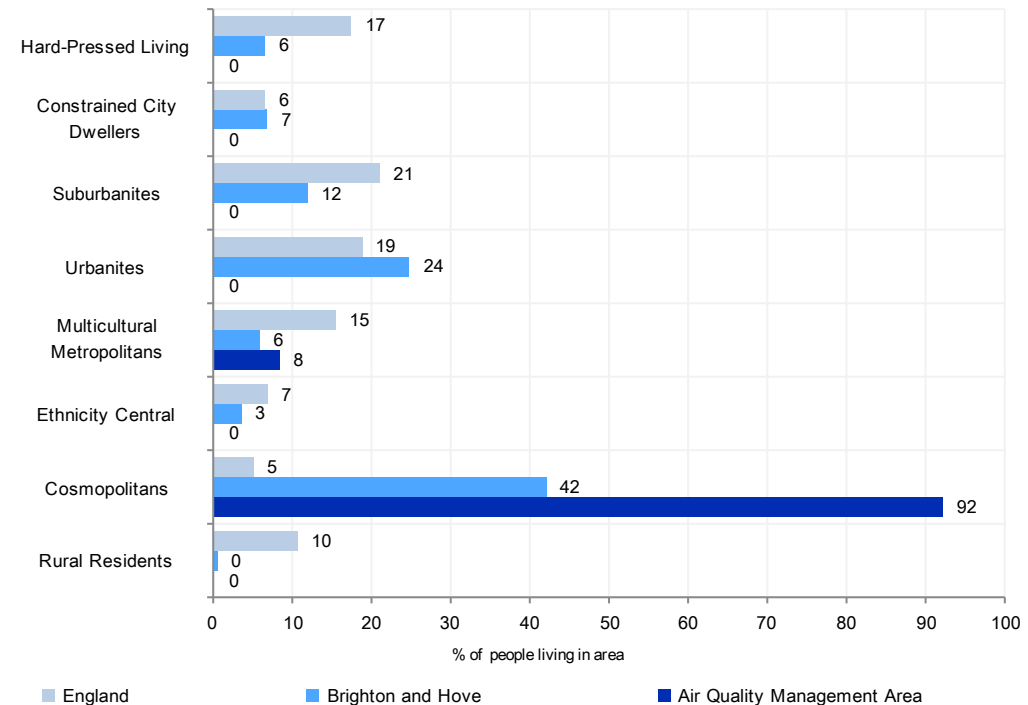
Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated urban areas, high ethnic integration, high numbers of single young adults without children including students, high public transport use, above average qualification levels
Ethnicity central	Concentrated in Inner London and other large cities, high ethnic diversity, high proportion of rented accommodation, high proportion of people living in flats, low car ownership.
Multicultural metropolitans	Concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia, high proportion of BME groups, high proportion of families.
Urbanites	Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented.
Suburbanites	Located on the outskirts, in areas with high owner occupation, high numbers of detached houses, low unemployment, high qualifications and high car ownership.
Constrained city dwellers	Higher proportion of older people, households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding, higher proportion of people in poor health, lower qualification levels and high unemployment
Hard-pressed living	Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
0	7,791	0	691
0.0% (England average = 10.5%)	91.9% (England average = 4.9%)	0.0% (England average = 6.6%)	8.1% (England average = 15.3%)
Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
0	0	0	0
0.0% (England average = 18.6%)	0.0% (England average = 20.8%)	0.0% (England average = 6.2%)	0.0% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

Figure: Area Classification 2011: Number of people living in different types of neighbourhood (by classification type)

Source: Output Area Classification (2011)



What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows different measures of people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their sense of community cohesion in the neighbourhood. It also shows different measures of people's participation in volunteering and political decision making in the local area. In addition the information box on the far bottom right shows the number of active charities per 1,000 population.

Figures are self-reported and taken from the Place Survey. The Place survey is collected at Local Authority level so does not include neighbourhood information, and ceased nationally in 2008.

Figure: Indicators of community strength
Source: Place Survey (2008)

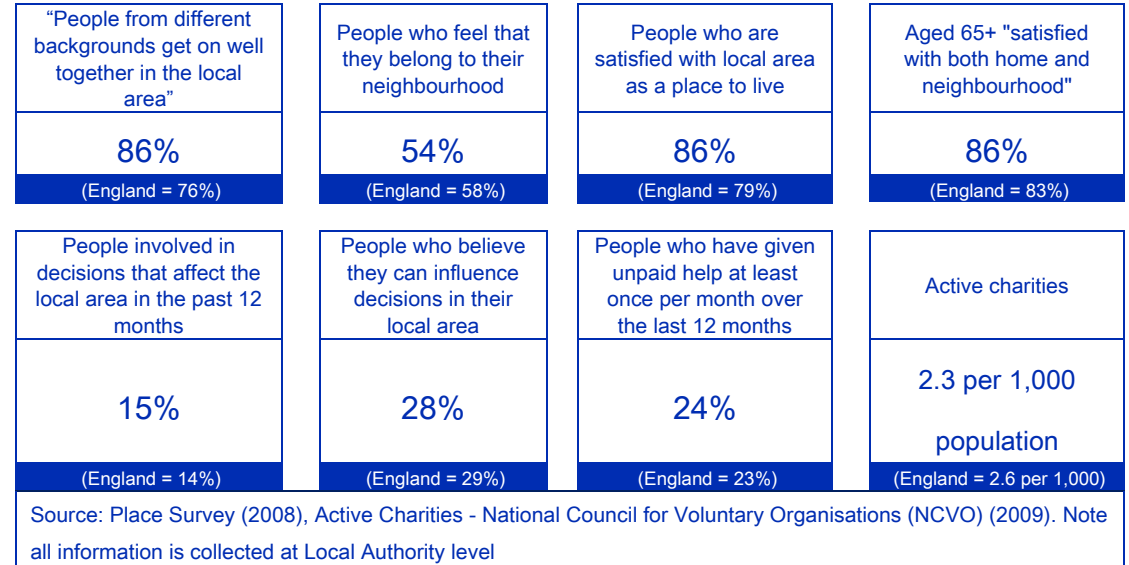
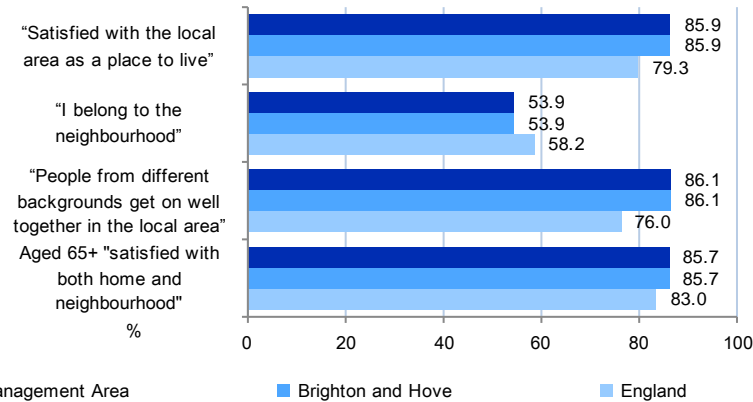
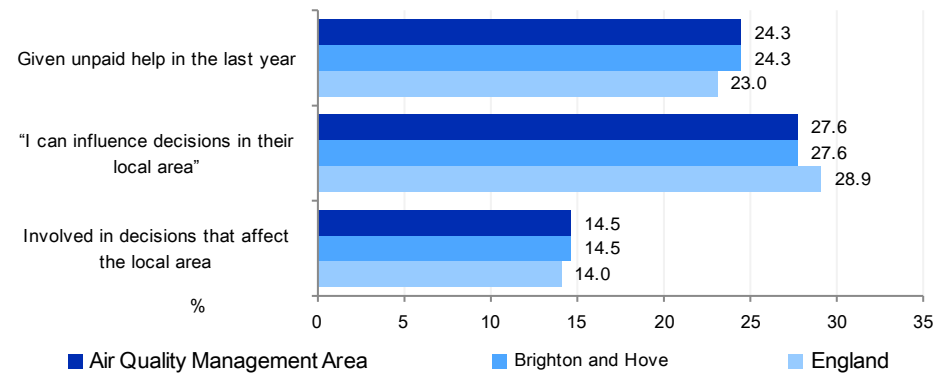


Figure: Indicators of civic engagement
Source: Place Survey (2008)



Page left How we have identified the “Air Quality Management Area” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Air Quality Management Area” area (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map. We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Air Quality Management Area” to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Air Quality Management Area” neighbourhood we also show data for selected comparator areas.

Data in this report is based on regularly updated open data published by government sources

All the data in this report is based on open data published by more than 50 government agencies, collected and updated by OCSI on weekly basis. Data is updated on regular basis, with the reports and mapped data on the website reflecting the latest available data.

Details of the individual datasets are provided on the pages where the data is presented, with information on dates and sources at the foot of the page. On the website, information about each source is available on the popup “About the data” link at the bottom-right of the map.

Standard geographies used in this report

Super Output Areas (SOAs): SOAs are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting data such as the Census, Indices of Deprivation, and other neighbourhood statistics. There are two layers to the SOA geography: ‘lower layer’ (LSOA) and ‘middle layer’ (MSOA). Unlike wards, SOAs are designed to produce areas of roughly equal population size - 1,500 people for LSOAs and 7,200 for MSOAs. The majority of data used in this report is based on LSOA boundaries; of which there are 32,844 in England (there were changes to around 4% of LSOA definitions in Census 2011).

Output Areas (OAs): OAs are a more detailed statistical geography than SOAs, with each covering around 300 people, or 120 households. There are 171,372 OAs in England (there were changes to around 5% of OA definitions in Census 2011).

Wards: A small number of datasets are published at ward level. These are on average four times larger than LSOAs, so data is less detailed than LSOA level datasets. However, a major weakness of ward level data for analysis is that wards vary greatly in size, from less than 200 residents (Isles of Scilly), to more than 36,000 residents (in Sheffield).



Local Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, leveraging the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods. Saving you time and money, Local Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software. See <http://local.communityinsight.org/> for more information.

Local Insight is developed by OCSI, based on a project that was jointly developed by HACT and OCSI.



OCSI work with public and community sector organisations to improve services. We turn complex datasets into engaging stories; making data, information and analysis accessible for communities and decision-makers. See www.oci.co.uk for more information.